

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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A TARIFF COMMISSION
THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION HAS HELD ITS ANNUAL CONVENTION AND HAS APPROVED OF THE APPOINTMENT OF A TARIFF COMMISSION TO REGULATE THE CUSTOMS TARIFF. THE APPOINTMENT OF SUCH A COMMISSION WILL NOT BY ANY MEANS TAKE THE TARIFF OUT OF THE FIELD OF PRACTICAL POLITICS. TARIFF LAWS WILL BE MADE BY PARLIAMENT AS USUAL AND THE FINDINGS OF THE COMMISSION WILL BE MERELY A METHOD OF SECURING INFORMATION. LET US ASSIST IN GIVING THE COMMISSION, WHEN IT IS APPOINTED, AS MUCH INFORMATION AS POSSIBLE.

OCT. 18, 1911

EQUITY

BUT CROWN HER QUEEN AND EQUITY SHALL USHER IN, FOR THOSE WHO BUILD, AND THOSE WHO SPIN, AND THOSE THE GRAIN WHO GARNER IN. A BRIGHTER DAY.

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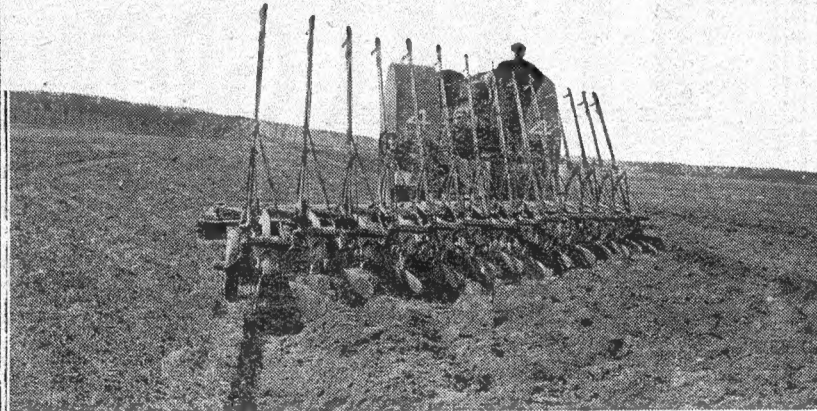
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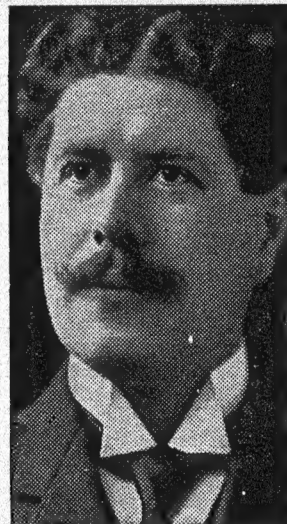
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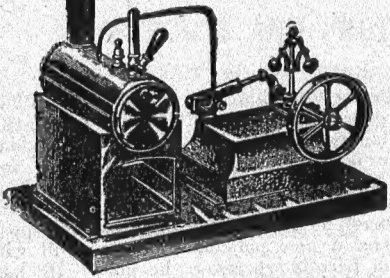
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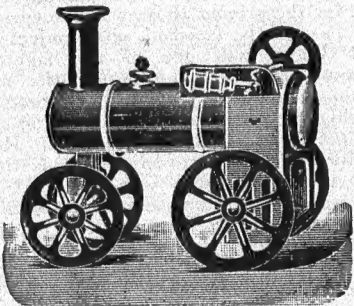
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Winnipeg Dept. Canada

JOSEPH FELS IN EUROPE

In a private letter from Joseph Fels, written from London, that tireless philanthropist says: "I think things are moving over here; and we have just had a-bully single tax conference at Glasgow, where about 400 representatives of local, urban and parish authorities from all over the country were in attendance. In all there were about 700 delegates." Mr. Fels has lately been in Germany, Denmark, Sweden and France in the interest of land value taxation, in each of which countries, as in the United States, he has established a generous fund for the promotion of what he considers the fundamental reform. The Fels Fund Commission of the United States will hold its annual meeting in New York Dec. 1, 2 and 3 and Mr. Fels is coming over in November to attend it. Chairman Daniel Kiefer anticipates a very large attendance at this meeting and probably almost every state in the union will be represented. The fact that Oregon, Missouri and Rhode Island are now entering upon vigorous campaigns for the adoption of the Henry George idea, while in a number of other states preliminary movements are on foot, will give added interest and zest to this gathering of the Fels commission.

FALL SHEEP SALES

C. Oakes, Carlyle, Sask.—Sheep sales will be held at Virden, Brandon and Portage la Prairie on October 28, at Napinka on October 31, at Minnedosa on November 2 and at Carman on November 4.

The vice-admiral of the Turkish fleet is a Canadian, R. D. Buckman, a native of Hantsport, Nova Scotia.

The Grain Growers' Guide

G. F. CHIPMAN, Editor

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

THE GUIDE IS DESIGNED TO GIVE UNCOLORED NEWS FROM THE WORLD OF THOUGHT AND ACTION and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the wisest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

THE GUIDE IS THE ONLY PAPER IN CANADA THAT IS ABSOLUTELY OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY FARMERS. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

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October 18th, 1911

Number 12

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EFFECTS OF LAND MONOPOLY

Census reports of 1910 put the total amount of improved farm lands at 477,448,000 acres. That is less than one-fourth of the area of the United States, exclusive of the island possessions. Cities, mines, ranches and public roads combined do not occupy more than a fraction of the space used for farms, so that somewhere in the neighborhood of three-fourths of the country's area must be lying unused, to say nothing of the fact that much of what is classed as being used is not being put to the best use of which it is capable. There certainly seems to be plenty of land for all who want to use it. But as a matter of fact there is not. The land is there all right, but would-be users must first make terms with speculative holders who, in most cases, will not allow it to be used except on terms that will leave but little for the user.

According to the same census reports the average price per acre of farm lands has more than doubled in ten years. That means that it is more than twice as hard to get a farm in the United States today as it was ten years ago. It is no wonder that American farmers are being forced to emigrate to Canada and become British subjects in order to get land.

With all this land lying idle unemployed men are looking in vain for a chance to work and poverty and distress are widespread. That is the result of land monopoly. How much longer will the American people put up with it?—Johnstown Democrat.

DR SCHAFFNER IMPROVING

Dr. F. L. Schaffner, M.P., who has been a patient in the Winnipeg general hospital for the past two weeks, is rapidly recovering. He expects to be able to leave the hospital this week.

News from Ottawa

The New Cabinet

By The Guide Special Correspondent

Ottawa, October 18—After a fortnight of turmoil a great calm has come over the capital. The disappointed aspirants for cabinet honors and their friends, who together numbered several score, have departed. Premier R. L. Borden and his ministers have gone to Quebec to officially welcome His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, which means that there will not be any developments in the political line until next week. Subsequent to the swearing in of the ministers which occurred on Tuesday at noon two cabinet meetings were held. Apart from the selection of the new Treasury Board, a division of the cabinet which reviews all financial transactions, the only business accomplished was the fixing of the dates for the by-elections made necessary by the creation of the cabinet. When a member of parliament accepts an office of emolument under the Crown his seat in Parliament automatically becomes vacant. When the emolument is that which pertains to a portfolio and a seat at the cabinet council it is necessary for the recipient to go back to the people and secure their endorsement. In fixing dates for the by-elections as soon after the ministry was sworn in as possible precedent was followed. That is the regular procedure for a new government and little important business is dealt with until the ministers are re-elected. Nominations will be held on October 27 and voting, if any, on Nov. 3.

It is doubtful if any premier-elect of the Dominion ever had a more strenuous cabinet making job than did Mr. R. L. Borden. The slate-makers were constantly on the jump and in the end failed to keep quite in touch with all the movements on the political chess board. On

Monday last, the final day of the struggle, the air was electric with rumor. The word was passed from mouth to mouth that there was serious trouble over the Quebec representation. Hon. Rodolphe Forget, who carried two constituencies for the Conservatives in Quebec came up from Montreal. Sir Hugh Graham, the proprietor of the Montreal Star, did likewise. A conference was held at the Russell House. When it was over Mr. Forget, who was slated as a minister without portfolio, said that he was out of it and took the afternoon train for home. It was apparent that the trouble was over the Nationalist representation in the new government. When it was announced late that night that F. D. Monk, Dr. L. P. Pelletier and W. B. Nantel had been given portfolios it was clear that the Nationalists had won out. Mr. Forget and Sir Hugh, it is understood, were backing T. Chase Casgrain and L. T. Mareshal, a brilliant Montreal lawyer and both straight Conservatives. They were naturally disappointed over their failure to include them in the ministry. Nantel's luck in becoming a full-fledged minister was the chief surprise as he had won a place on only a few slates and then only as Solicitor-General. His good fortune was no doubt in a measure due to the fact that Geo. H. Perley was not anxious to take charge of a portfolio. He is a wealthy man with large lumbering interests and his health is none too robust. He preferred to come into the government in an advisory capacity only.

The Agricultural Portfolio

Next to the Quebec representation the big surprise of the last moment was the exclusion of Mr. Andrew Broder,

member for Dundas. Mr. Broder has for many years been the most effective Conservative critic of Hon. Sydney Fisher's administration of the affairs of the Agricultural Department. To ninety-nine men out of a hundred Mr. Broder was first choice as Mr. Fisher's successor in the event of a change of government. His speech from a farmer's standpoint against reciprocity was looked upon as a masterpiece by the opponents of the agreement. Everybody thought that with a Conservative victory Mr. Broder was as certain almost of being a member of the government as Mr. R. L. Borden. But the unexpected happened. A few hours before the cabinet was announced "Andy" Broder climbed onto a train and went back to his farm in Dundas county. He knew that Dr. J. D. Reid, who represents the neighboring constituency of Grenville, had got the plum and that his chance of running the Agricultural department for practical farmers like himself had gone, perhaps forever. And Mr. Broder had some practical ideas about the department to which he gave expression a day or two before the pen was drawn through his name. The department, he said, should be for the farmers only. All the frills such as the administration of the copyright act and the regulation of patents should be cut off and attached to some other department. The majority of people will likely agree with this and though "Andy" may never be minister of agriculture his suggestion will doubtless be acted upon some day.

With Andrew Broder set aside the choice as minister of agriculture naturally fell to Mr. Martin Burrell, of Yale Cariboo, B.C., who at the time of writing has not yet been sworn in. Mr. Burrell has never

tilled a Canadian grain farm but he has grown fruit successfully in both the Niagara district and British Columbia. He is an expert horticulturist and for a time was one of the fruit experts of the British Columbia government. Mr. Burrell is young and vigorous and possesses a nice personality which will win him friends wherever he goes. He has a practical turn of mind and is a good speaker. Mr. Burrell is the kind of a man who will master the details of his department in short order and those who know him best would not be surprised if he is one of the successes of the Borden administration. He is the only member of the cabinet who was born in England and, quite appropriately, is the one minister who will be sworn in by the Duke of Connaught.

The New Finance Minister

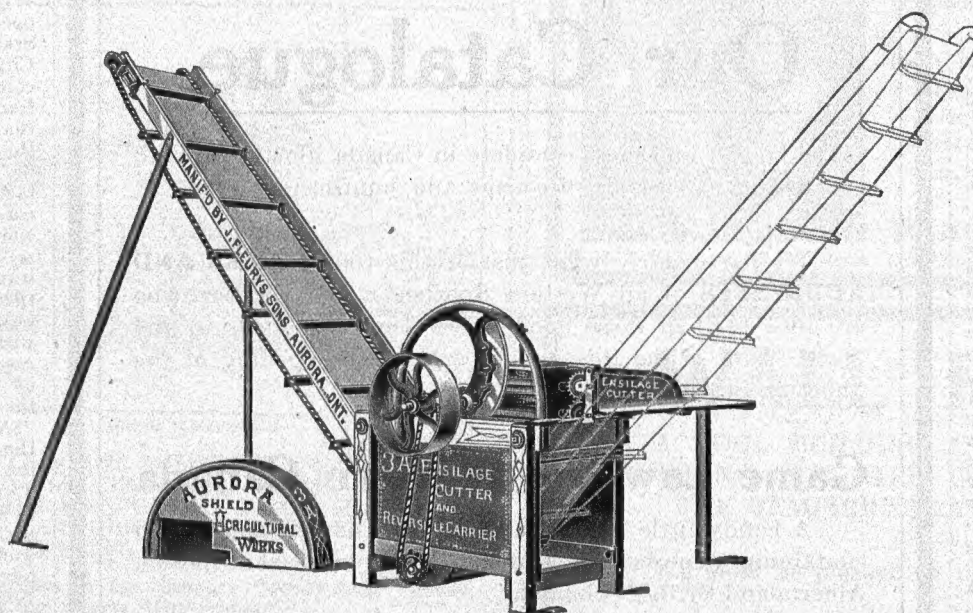
For the inclusion of Mr. W. T. White, Vice-president of the Toronto National Trust Company, in the cabinet the public mind had been prepared. He was put down as a certainty in spite of grumblings from Montreal and Toronto. The inside story of Mr. White's selection as minister of finance would make interesting reading and it will no doubt be told some day. But for the present those who are curious will have to be satisfied with conjecture. Mr. White was one of the eighteen Toronto Liberals who issued the now famous manifesto against reciprocity. During the course of the anti-reciprocity campaign he spoke at some of Hon. Clifford Sifton's anti-reciprocity meetings and there are those who say that he represents the Sifton element in the cabinet. A more generous view is that Premier Borden thinks he has found in

Continued on Page 27

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, October 18th, 1911

EXPORTS AND PROTECTION

In a copy of the Producers' Review, a farm journal published in Perth, Australia, dated August 20, 1911, the following advertisement occupies one-half page:

MASSEY-HARRIS BINDERS

Are the Best Binders Built

The Users say so. WHY?

Because there are more Massey-Harris Binders in use on Australasian farms than of any other make. Buy a Machine for the coming Harvest with a long life. It must be a Massey-Harris if you want a reliable Binder.

MASSEY-HARRIS CO. LTD.

730 Wellington Street - - - PERTH

Everyone will be glad to know that a Canadian concern is so enterprising that it already leads in Australia in the sale of binders. But there is another point to be considered. If Massey-Harris implements are leaders in Australia, why in the world should they be protected at home? That is a puzzle for Sir Melvin Jones to unravel. We have not the price at which these binders are sold in Australia, but aside from any customs duties, we will venture they are sold at a lower price than in Canada. But without considering the Australian price at all the very fact of the Massey-Harris company being able to win out over all competitors in Australia is sufficient proof that they need no protection at home. The Massey-Harris company demand protection in Canada because of "higher wages" and higher "cost of production" generally. But in Australia, 12,000 miles away, and Argentina, 7,000 miles away, the Massey-Harris company can sell their implements in competition with other implements made by "cheap labor" and from "cheap raw material" and yet make a profit. Referring to Sir Melvin Jones' letter in The Guide on October 19, 1910, we find the following statements:

"The largely increased output afforded by the foreign business has enabled the manufacturers to make implements for Canadians cheaper than would otherwise be possible, thereby giving to Canadian farmers not only better but also cheaper implements (excepting United States) than in any other grain growing country in the world...."

"Further, I say you cannot now name a manufacturer in Canada in this line who has made money (unless such manufacturer has, in addition to their Canadian trade, a large foreign trade)...."

"The tariff on implements has been reduced at each revision of the general tariff; first from 35 per cent. down to 20 per cent. in 1894, and later on binders, mowers and reapers, from 20 per cent. down to 17½ per cent. The present is surely not higher than a revenue basis...."

"If revenue is to be produced by customs duties, surely it is wise to arrange these duties, within reason, on such articles as will afford some measure of advantage to existing industries, and industries that should, with great advantage, grow up in our own country...."

"As I have already said I have never been a high tariff advocate but I am entirely in favor of raising the necessary revenue by indirect taxation or tariff...."

"The larger part of the profits earned by the Massey-Harris company for many years, and a very considerable percentage of the wages paid to their employees have been contributed by countries outside of Canada and this is surely creditable to Canadian enterprise."....

Thus we see that the export trade of the Massey-Harris company is very profitable. But in Australia the Massey-Harris implements compete with those of the world upon exactly the same basis. Now, if Massey-Harris implements need no protection in Australia against United States why do they need that protection in Canada? Sir Melvin says that farm implements in the United States are cheaper than in Canada. The extra price which the protective tariff allows Massey-

Harris to charge in Canada is just so much "velvet." Sir Melvin says the present implement tariff is only a revenue tariff. That probably is so. But the "revenue" goes into the Massey-Harris treasury because it certainly does not get into the public treasury. Sir Melvin says he is not a high tariff advocate but in his interview in the Winnipeg Telegram which we published last week he said he favored a "high tariff policy." As a matter of fact Sir Melvin is in favor of a very high tariff on all he has to sell and free trade on all he has to buy. We should be glad to know if Sir Melvin, or any responsible member of the Massey-Harris firm ever publicly advocated reduction in the tariff on farm implements even in the days when it was 35 per cent.? Certainly not. We hope that Mr. Borden will see to it that the implement manufacturers are made to stand upon their own feet and not upon the feet of the Canadian farmers. Let down the tariff on implements and our Canadian manufacturers will flourish as they have always done.

MR. BORDEN'S CABINET

Premier Borden has made up his cabinet, as follows:—

Premier, Hon. R. L. Borden.
Minister of Agriculture, Martin Burrell, M.P. for Yale-Cariboo, B.C.
Minister of Customs, Dr. J. D. Reid, M.P. for Grenville, Ont.
Minister of Finance, W. T. White, a private citizen of Toronto.
Minister of Inland Revenue, W. B. Nantel, K.C., M.P. for Terrebonne, Quebec.
Minister of Interior, Hon. Robt. Rogers, Minister of Public Works in Manitoba.
Minister of Justice, Ex-Judge Doherty, M.P. for Montreal (St. Anne).
Minister of Labor, T. W. Crothers, M.P. for West Elgin, Ont.
Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Hon. J. D. Hazen, Premier of New Brunswick.
Minister of Militia, Col. Sam Hughes, M.P. for Victoria, Ont.
Minister of Public Works, F. D. Monk, M.P. for Jacques Cartier, Quebec.
Minister of Railways and Canals, Hon. Frank Cochrane, Minister of Mines in Ontario.
Minister of Trade and Commerce, Hon. George E. Foster, M.P. for Toronto North.
Postmaster-General, L. P. Pelletier, M.P. for Quebec County, Quebec.
Secretary of State, Dr. W. J. Roche, M.P. for Marquette, Manitoba.
In addition to the above the following are members of the government without portfolio: A. E. Kemp, M.P. for Toronto East; George H. Perley, M.P. for Argenteuil, Quebec, and Senator Lougheed, of Calgary.

Mr. Borden has followed the example of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in 1896 and is selecting his cabinet from all parts of Canada both inside and outside of the House of Commons. It is particularly gratifying to note that Mr. Borden has recognized the growing importance of the West in giving four cabinet ministers west of the Great Lakes. The provincial governments of New Brunswick, Ontario and Manitoba have each contributed a minister to the Ottawa administration. Of course the new cabinet ministers are very strong party politicians, the same as they always have been no matter which government is in power. Liberal journals maintain that Mr. Borden's cabinet will not compare with what they were pleased to call Sir Wilfrid Laurier's "all star" cabinet of 1896. We are not inclined to agree with this statement. We judge Laurier's "all star" cabinet by its works and certainly from the standpoint of democracy their record left much to be desired. We cannot judge Mr. Borden's cabinet until it has been tried. He has a number of very able men in his new government and men who should be able to conduct the affairs of Canada in a business-like way. Severe criticism has been levelled against the new minister of finance, Hon. W. T. White, who was a private citizen of Toronto and closely associated with big financial cor-

porations. We are inclined to give the new minister of finance an opportunity to show his hand before venturing upon any criticism. We hope Mr. Borden will exercise a firm hand in conducting the affairs of the nation. There are two of his ministers whose inclusion in the cabinet is to be regretted, namely, Col. Sam Hughes, minister of militia, and Hon. Geo. E. Foster, minister of trade and commerce. These two men have shown themselves to be decidedly hostile to the West and we have every reason to expect that their voice in the counsels of the government will be opposed to the voice of the West. We look to our Western cabinet ministers to see that these two gentlemen are not allowed to exercise their spleen to the detriment of Western Canada. It will require considerable time for the new government to get everything into working order and to prepare its parliamentary program. We hope to see Mr. Borden's pledges to the West dealt with as early as possible. The terminal elevator bill is already prepared and requires only to be passed by Parliament. It is to be hoped that it will be placed upon the statute books before another grain season. We presume that the other Western questions will also be given attention in Parliament this winter. The Grain Growers' Guide will adopt the same attitude towards the new government as towards the old one. We shall maintain our news service from Ottawa for the benefit of our readers. We shall also exercise the privilege of commending what actions of the government we believe to be for the right and of criticising what we believe to be detrimental to the best interests of Canada. We sincerely hope that the record of the new administration will be such that no serious criticism can be levelled against it.

SOME FARM JOURNALS AND THE TARIFF

Some of the farm journals in Canada are now taking the opportunity to make reflections upon The Guide because it has consistently advocated tariff reduction. These journals pat themselves on the back because they claim to take no stand upon the tariff but to present both sides of the question. They express lofty sentiments about the farmers and manufacturers being both necessary to the country. They also "regret that any journals circulated among farmers should publish inflammatory and misleading articles on the tariff." These same journals endeavor to keep themselves in good standing among farmers by stating that there "should be tariff reduction" but they take good care not to state where. Now let us look the matter fairly in the face and get the truth. Every farm journal that teaches the farmer how to grow better stock and crop is doing good work. But we think that the journal that assists the farmer to get the best possible price for his crop when it has been harvested is also doing good work. In addition, we believe that The Guide has justified its existence by demonstrating to the farmers how much they are losing each year by paying too high prices on much of what they buy—due to a protective tariff. We have no quarrel with farm journals that are doing real work of service to the country. But we do resent the smug complacency which casts insinuations against any attempts to help the farmer to secure relief from the burden of protection. If we know just why these farm journals keep silence on the evils of protection it will help to explain their attitude. Every farm journal in Canada, so far as we know, with two exceptions, is published chiefly for profit. No one can criticise such a motive because it is a laudable one. The profits come from the advertising patronage of the various concerns who sell their products to farmers. There are a great number of the very largest advertisers in Canada who are growing very rich upon the

extra high prices that they can charge under shelter of a protective tariff. Now these firms disapprove of the action of any journal that takes the part of the farmer and shows up the iniquity of tariff protection. They punish such farm journals by withdrawing their advertising. That is the chief reason why some so-called farm journals prate about the great need of manufacturers in Canada, and that they must not be harmed by tariff reduction. The Guide takes the same stand. But The Guide has proven conclusively that there should be no tariff protection on several manufactured products, particularly on farm implements. Those critics of The Guide prefer not to publish such statements for fear they will lose the advertising of the farm implement manufacturers. The Guide has lost thousands of dollars in advertising simply because we have stood for the rights of the farmers and have shown how they are being exploited by the protective tariff. The Guide realizes that the manufacturers are necessary and have certain rights. We have always maintained a standing offer to any manufacturer to defend his case in The Guide. We would be very loth to advocate anything that would destroy any legitimate manufacturing industry. But we believe that the farmers have rights also. There are not in Canada today half a dozen influential journals with the courage to handle the tariff question in the interests of the common people. Thus have the manufacturers woven their net around the public press of the nation. When The Guide publishes the facts on the agricultural implement tariff situation certain of the implement manufacturers immediately admit the truth of our statements by withdrawing their advertisements from our paper, and by supporting farm journals that are shrewd enough not to make such statements. When The Guide tells the truth about the tariff on cement the same thing happens. There are a number of manufacturers in Canada today trying to hurt The Guide by refusing to advertise in its columns. They realize that if once the public become fully aware of how they are being plundered that the tariff will come down. But The Guide was organized to protect the interests of the farmers and it intends to do so just as long as the farmers want the truth. By changing its attitude and becoming milk and water The Guide could secure a large advertising revenue. We could sell our birth-right of freedom and secure the manufacturers' dollars in return. We choose freedom. We are glad to publish the advertisements of the implement manufacturers of Canada but we refuse to sell them the editorial policy of The Guide in return. We maintain that an advertiser buys only advertising space and has no right to dictate policy. The Guide has only begun in its work of protecting the interests of the common people. We shall publish during the coming winter articles that will amaze the farmers of the West when they see how they are being plundered. If the farmers want The Guide to remain in the field and assist them in the fight for justice they must help us. We need more subscribers. The more people who read the truths we publish the sooner will public opinion be strong to break down the walls of Special Privilege. We have placed the situation before our readers very plainly because we think they are entitled to know. We want them to understand the fight The Guide is making and the odds which a democratic journal has to face. The farmers of the West, in whose interests The Guide is working, can help us by doing all they can to get us new subscribers and by showing their appreciation of our advertisers when doing their purchasing. The battle for democracy is not one of a year or two; it is for a decade. Now is the time for everyone of us to do our share, and we will get justice in the end. We still maintain our offer to any manufacturer, who feels that The Guide has unfairly stated anything regarding the tariff, to publish the other side of the case in our pages.

The Canadian Manufacturers have held their

annual convention. As usual they are not in favor of a high tariff nor a low tariff but just a "moderate" tariff of "adequate" protection. Being translated this means that they are in favor of all the protection they can force the government into giving them.

DIRECT LEGISLATION IN CALIFORNIA

The State of California has decided by an overwhelming majority to adopt the Initiative, Referendum and Recall as part of its constitution. Complete returns of the voting are not yet published, but the figures announced up to date, giving the vote in two-thirds of the precincts, show that the Initiative and Referendum received 138,181 votes with only 44,850 against, while the Recall, which includes the judiciary as well as members of the legislature and public officials, was endorsed by 148,572 votes to 46,290 in the precincts reporting. Several of the leading cities of California already have the Initiative and Referendum in municipal government, so that the adoption of the reform by the people of California is the result of their own experience as well as that of their neighbors. Other states which are governed through Direct Legislation are Oregon, Colorado, Maine, Missouri, South Dakota, Utah, Nevada, Montana, Arkansas and Oklahoma, while Illinois, where the people were only permitted by the legislature to give an advisory vote, has pronounced in favor of the principle, though the legislature has not yet adopted the advice of the people. Thus the people of the United States are gradually taking into their own hands the powers of government. Each new state which adopts Direct Legislation provides an additional example of the practical success of the reform, and no state which has once decided that the people shall rule has shown any disposition to return to the old system of rule by politicians, which usually means rule by a few party bosses.

A LESSON FROM ENGLAND

The people of Canada at the present time are laying the foundations of what we all believe will, in the not far distant future, be one of the greatest nations of the world. Canada is a country of marvellous natural resources. Its soil, its climate, its mineral wealth, its waterways and its place in the great family of the British Empire all make Canada a land of promise; a country of golden opportunities. But if Canada is to fulfil her destiny and make the best of her opportunities, we must study the experience of other countries and endeavor to avoid their mistakes. In Canada we should seek to build up a country in which the measure of the nation's prosperity will be the happiness and comfort of the mass of the people, and not the number of its millionaires. Observation shows that wherever millionaires flourish, poverty is to be found close by; and it is almost universally true that it is the same conditions which have produced the two extremes.

Great Britain, our Motherland, provides a lesson in this regard which is worthy of the earnest attention of all thoughtful men and women. Nowhere else in this world are there to be found such extremes of wealth and poverty as in England. The British people have accumulated so much wealth that there is not room for all of it to be invested at home, and almost every nation in the world goes there to borrow. British capital finances all the great undertakings of Canada. It has built many of the railroads of the United States and has made possible the development of many other new countries. Yet there are millions of people in Britain who live on the verge of starvation.

And what is the reason of this? Most of the wealth of Great Britain is in the hands of the big landlords. The enormous incomes of the British aristocracy come from their rent rolls. There are two classes who live in extreme poverty in Britain, the "submerged tenth," who exist in an environment of hopeless degradation and vice in the slums of the great cities, and the agricultural laborers who toil upon the land from childhood to old age, and who become paupers whenever sickness or

accident lays them aside. And it is from the rents of these slum dwellers, and the labor of these poor agricultural laborers, that the landlords of England derive their immense wealth. As science and invention have made the production of wealth easier, the landlords have increased the toll which they have taken in the form of rent, and so the poor are getting poorer and the rich richer. As far as Great Britain is concerned, the problem of righting this wrong is not one with which we have to deal. The British people have for centuries been fighting a battle for representative government. Their most recent victory is the restriction of the power of the House of Lords, and as the forces of progress secure more power for the common people by the abolition of plural voting, the establishment of manhood suffrage and other similar reforms, the evils of Landlordism will be lessened if they cannot be altogether wiped out. It is for Canada to take warning from the experience of the Motherland, and prevent the curse of Landlordism from becoming a burden upon future generations. No man can make an acre of land or a grain of dust, yet no man can live if he is denied the use of land, and no one should be permitted to hold more land than he can use. The ownership of land by idle non-users and speculators is a menace to the future of Canada. One of the most urgent problems which invites the attention of those who desire to lay right foundations for a happy and prosperous Canada is the land question. We believe that the Taxation of Land Values will save Canada from the curse of Landlordism.

The appointment of George Lawrence, M.P.P. for Killarney as minister of agriculture in the Manitoba government is a move in the right direction. Agriculture has not received much attention from the Manitoba government during the last ten years, except in connection with the agricultural college which is undoubtedly one of the finest institutions of its kind in Canada. There is a vast amount of work for the new minister of agriculture and it is fortunate that he is a farmer who has lived in Manitoba for many years. The weed question is one that will demand his best efforts to handle. There is no department of the government of Manitoba that requires more attention than agriculture. Let us hope that the appointment of Mr. Lawrence will mean the beginning of a more progressive agricultural policy in that province.

The officials of the steel industry down in Cape Breton, N.S., and at the Soo are already laying their plans for a renewal of the bounties which they have been enjoying. The price of steel common stock (all water) has been going up since September 21. These enterprising promoters have already been permitted to draw \$18,000,000 out of the public treasury. The major portion of this money has gone into the private pockets of a handful of men. They now want more. The donation of the \$18,000,000 to the steel industry was one of the blackest spots on the career of the Laurier administration. Let us hope that Mr. Borden will not permit a further raid on the treasury.

California decided on October 10 in favor of the Initiative and Referendum by a vote of more than 4 to 1. Woman suffrage was also carried by a close majority. The spirit of progress is manifesting itself every day in the southern republic. It has only been accomplished by the work of those who believe in the welfare of the people.

W. H. Rowley, the retiring president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association stated at their convention last week that the association took no part in the recent election. That would be a good story to tell to the winds or to some person who never saw Canada.

There were a great many would-be statesmen left out when Mr. Borden made up his cabinet.

Farm Drainage

By E. F. COKE, B.S.A.

No subject could be of more timely interest to the farmers of Western Canada at the present time than that of Farm Drainage. For weeks during this season thousands of acres of wheat, oats and flax have been ready for harvesting,

of flat lands. 4. Draining of inundated lands, or lands overflowed by rivers or seas. The disappearance of the sloughs and superfluous water in other places permits the division of the land into regular and therefore more easily cultivated fields. Such fields having now a more uniform soil can be cultivated in less time and crop rotations can be arranged to better advantage than where the land is broken up by non-cultivated areas. A dry loose soil can be worked more easily than a wet sticky one. Furthermore, fields which are low and in some seasons productive, while in others non-productive by reason of excessive moisture, may be more detrimental to a farmer's success than swamp land. Such lands are often plowed, planted, cultivated, and the crop either drowned out or frozen before harvesting, owing to a late or wet spring, or early frost in the fall, thus not only are they unproductive but labor and seed are lost. Drainage not only removes the risk of such losses but improves the landscape by substituting broad fully-cultivated areas for such as are dotted with sloughs. It is the first step in good-road building and as a permanent improvement increases the value of all neighboring lands, and benefits the entire community.

Increase in Yield

Direct increase in yields is the most important point to the average farmer when contemplating the advisability of installing a system of drains. No more direct proof can be offered than the marvelous results which are being obtained to the east and south of us. In Ontario, Prof. W. H. Day, of the Ontario Agricultural College, has during the last six years organized and developed, under the direction of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, a campaign for under-drainage to such an extent that he is simply unable to accomplish the work now called for with the large staff at his disposal. The system followed is briefly as follows:—If a farmer wishes to install a system he notifies the College and a competent man, usually a graduate or senior student of the College, is sent off to the farm to take the levels or "readings," as it is called, and returns them to the Physical Department of which Professor Day is head. While on the ground he generally holds an open air meeting in the fields, as this work is of course done in the summer, in which he explains the advantages of drainage and gives information as to the probable cost, etc. When his notes or readings have reached the office, a competent man takes charge and draws up a plan showing the elevation every 100 feet in the field, the proper position where each drain should be laid and the exact depth at each 100 feet at which this drain should be laid. As the grades have all been carefully worked out and marked on the plan, as well as the number of feet of tile of various sizes and the cost of same, the farmer has little difficulty in laying his drains. In addition to this the entire cost of digging the drains, hauling tiles, and filling drains is all carefully worked out, so that every possible detail required in laying the tile can be secured from the plan. Starting, as stated above, six years ago with one assistant, Prof. Day now has two assistants in his department as well as two large staffs, one in the fields taking readings, and one in the office plotting maps. All this work and information is supplied free of charge, except for the travelling expenses of the man who visits the farm. So clearly has Prof. Day demonstrated the marvellous results that accrue from drainage, that he is overwhelmed with applications and is increasing his staff yearly.

Some Actual Results

It might be interesting, however, to quote a few of the results which have been received by installing drains under Prof. Day's supervision and accordingly the following have been taken from a publication issued by this authority.

William Bell, Washago, Simcoe:—"I drained eight acres you surveyed for me in 1907. It had produced nothing previously.

Last year I grew a fairly good crop of oats on it, which yielded 33 bushels per acre. Following is a statement of outlay and results:—

"Cost of draining 8 acres, \$290.90—\$35.11 per acre, including a 6-inch main to drain other land as well as this.

"Returns—33 bushels oats at 45 cents—\$118.80, nearly half cost of drainage, and straw yet to be accounted for."

J. H. Clare, Chapman, Hastings:—"Fields that were previously unfit for crops at all can now be seeded on even date with high land; and while before they grew nothing but coarse grass, now they yield per acre:—

"Hay—2 to 3 tons.

"Barley—30 to 50 bushels.

"Oats—40 to 100 bushels.

"Corn—14 feet high."

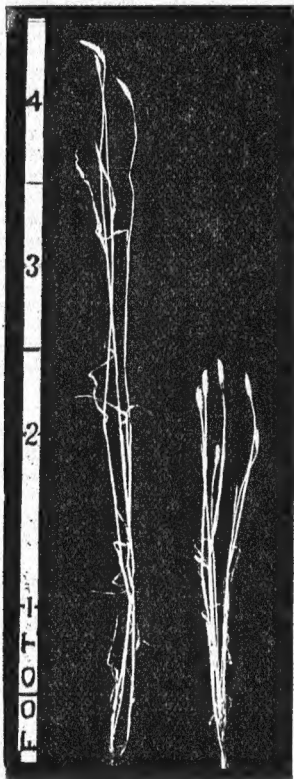
James Clayton, Cedar Springs, Kent:—"In 1901 I drained 8 acres, at a cost of \$112, or \$14 per acre; 8 acres right across the fence were not drained. In 1912 both fields were sowed to beans; 8 acres drained gave 302 bushels, which sold for \$456; 8 acres undrained land gave 24 bushels, which sold for \$37. Gain, \$419, nearly four times the cost of drainage."

James Marshall, Hamilton, Wentworth:—"In fifteen years I have put in over twenty miles of drains on my farms, and my only regret is that I have not used more of my spare time and attention to complete the underdraining and bring the whole farm into a better state of cultivation. In 1897 I drained a 12-acre field, at a cost of \$460, almost \$40 an acre, drains being 25 to 30 feet apart and 3 feet deep. The next year this field yielded 80 bushels of oats per acre, thus gaining 35 bushels of oats per acre by drainage."

Smart Bros., Collingwood, Simcoe:—"We put down some 17,000 feet of tile drains last fall, according to your survey, and everything worked out perfectly. The cost was \$973. The greater part of the land drained had never been cropped before, on account of being too wet, but this year we have tomatoes, planted on some of the lowest of it; also carrots, beets, parsnips, etc. We would not

Space will not allow us to quote more but a fair estimate of the opinion held regarding drainage can be secured from these.

To the south in Minnesota, Prof. J. T. Stewart, agricultural engineer of the



Fall Wheat on drained and undrained land

but owing to the inclement weather the farmer has been unable to do anything but wait for the snow or rain, as the case may be, to hold up. He is powerless, and must simply content himself by waiting and watching his yield, as well as grade, decrease day by day. While waiting, however, if he is a progressive man, he can hardly help comparing conditions with those which prevail in older settled countries, where, through the adoption of the most approved methods, chance is practically eliminated and certain returns can be depended upon yearly.

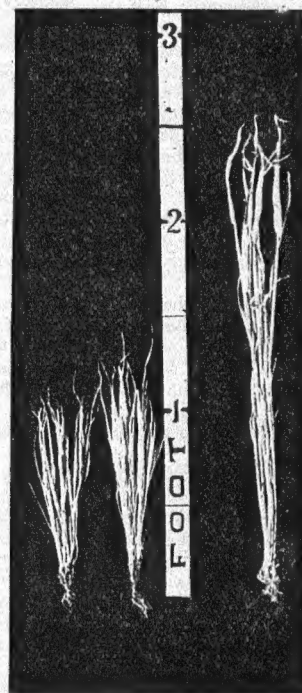
As the main object of drainage is to remove surplus moisture, and as it is due to the presence of steady rains that he is being robbed of his profits, it would be only natural to suppose that the question of drainage, either natural or artificial, occupies the centre of attention.—Will it pay to drain, and how can a suitable system be installed? may therefore, be assumed as a most important topic for thought.

Before discussing the question as to the suitability of under-drains or open ditches to Western Canada, and more especially to Southern Manitoba, it may be well to consider a few of the results obtained by drainage, not only in increasing yields but in the general improvement of the soil and farming community.

The soil is recognized as the basis of an agricultural activity, and upon its conditions depends its capacity for crop production. As is so well known in the West the water content is probably the most important factor. If excessive it excludes the air and keeps the soil cold, preventing germination and growth, no matter how abundant the plant food may be. Or again, if deficient, it cannot perform its all important function of delivering food to the plant. The former defect is completely, and the latter largely, prevented by proper drainage, either natural or artificial.

Benefits of Drainage

Drainage problems may be said to be divided into four distinct groups—1. Simple, where the natural outlet or course is outlined by nature. 2. Draining of sloughs and ponds. 3. Draining



Oats on undrained and drained land

University of Minnesota, has also been receiving phenomenal success in drainage operations and proving without doubt that under-drainage is feasible in that state.

Easier to Work

Aside entirely from the increase in crops there are other matters that must enter into the consideration of drainage as an investment. The foremost of these perhaps is that drained land is more easily worked than undrained. It is a well known fact that all soils contain a certain amount of cementing material and the closer together the particles are the more strongly the cements act, just as a postage stamp pressed tightly to the envelope adheres more firmly than one put on loosely. As under-drained soils are more compact than drained its particles are more firmly cemented together and consequently when it dries it bakes, so that it is almost impossible to plow, and even if it can be plowed it breaks up into lumps that defy the harrow, disk and cultivator, and sometimes even the roller, so that whether wet or dry it is stiff, stubborn and hard to till. Drained land on the other hand, whether naturally or artificially drained, is the opposite; it is loosely cemented, does not bake so hard and crumbles readily into a fine seed bed under even light implements like the harrow. During seed time when it has been estimated that one day is worth a week in the fall, and consequently even hours are precious, this is a very important consideration, for the tillage costs money. Results have proved that in Ontario drained land is anywhere from one week to the whole season earlier than undrained, the average being from three to four weeks. Would it not therefore be better to spend more on a limited area and be certain of yearly returns than to crop twice that area and never receive as good returns as from the former, as well as always running the chance of losing the entire crop when a season is not exactly propitious?

More Air in Drained Soil

As has been stated in the foregoing paragraph drained land is more easily worked than undrained on account of the difference in the physical condition of the soil. This difference is due first, to the fact that drained soil is more porous, as any farmer can prove for him-

Continued on Page 15



Barley on drained and undrained land

think of working undrained land in our business. We cannot say too much in praise of the drainage work of your department, as we have done considerable tile draining before, and therefore know the advantage of your system."

The Girl in the Light Blue Dress

By RICHARD MARSH

Concluded from Last Week

"I think," she remarked, after they had confronted each other for quite an uncomfortable number of seconds, "that we have met before."

"I—I rather fancy we have."

He tried to imitate her bearing of smiling unconcern; but the attempt was a failure. The quizzical light in her eyes grew more pronounced.

"I hope you're feeling rested."

For a moment he was at a loss as to what the words referred to. When he recalled how she had found him asleep upon the couch he turned a generous schoolboy red. While he was struggling to find words with which to answer, she went on—a new tone in her voice.

"I believe your name is Stewart?"

He stammeringly admitted that it was.

"Allow me," she said, "to introduce you to my aunt, the Marchioness of Rye. Tuppenny"—this was addressed to an old lady who had come up, unnoticed by the young gentleman, from behind him—"This is Mr. Hugh Stewart. I dare say, if well shaken before taken, you may find him good for the blues."

What she meant was certainly not clear. Before she could be asked to explain she walked briskly off, swinging her parasol as she went. The marchioness stood looking after her, a puzzled smile on her wrinkled face, as if she were wondering what the young woman might mean. Then she turned to Mr. Stewart who stood before her with his hat in his hand.

"Pleased to meet you, Mr. Stewart. Are you an old friend of my niece?"

"I am afraid I cannot claim that honor."

"Honor! You call it honor? It's a doubtful one. I am afraid there can hardly be a more dangerous friend for a certain sort of nice boy, than Vera Denzil."

The word "boy" stung him. He was at an age when any reference to his youth touched him almost as if it were an impertinence. He felt that he would like to prove to this old lady, as well as to the young one, that there was very little of a boy about him.

Still alone—he had an unusual feeling strong upon him that the less he had of his fellow's society for the present the better—he was sitting under a tree in a secluded part of the grounds, when he was addressed from the back by a voice which, although he had only heard it twice, already seemed curiously familiar.

"Again enjoying your own company? You seem fond of solitude, Mr. Stewart."

He sprang up, to find himself once more confronting the laughing eyes.

"You also seem to be a good deal alone."

"I hope you will feel flattered when I tell you that is partly because I have been looking for you."

"I do feel flattered."

"Did you get a parcel last night? So much obliged. I trust you'll excuse the liberty I took, but you've no idea how handy they were."

"I think I ought to tell you, since you don't seem to be aware of the fact, that I am Mrs. Macartney's nephew."

"Are you? Is that so? How very interesting; how nice for Mrs. Macartney. Who is Mrs. Macartney?"

"You vaulted over the railing of her balcony."

It was possible, because he put the matter in what he felt was such a delicate way, that, for some instants, she did not appear to understand the reference. When she did—instead of being—as he thought might be the case at last—overwhelmed by the shame and horror of the discovery, she laughed right out.

"How very droll. To think that you should be that dear woman's nephew. What nice aunts we both of us have got. Do you know when you woke up on that couch, I wondered if you could be any connection of the lady's overhead. Doesn't it strike you as comical?"

"I'm afraid it doesn't."

"Haven't you any sense of humor? Oh, I see you're shocked! I'm afraid the possibility of that didn't occur to me;

I suppose it ought to have done. Poor, poor young man! What you must have suffered on my account! And I never guessed! Perhaps under the circumstances I ought to give you an explanation."

"I—I only hope there is an explanation."

"There isn't—in that sense; none. I dare say you'll be horrified, but from my point of view, in that sense, none is required. What I was about to explain is that I'm in advance of the age."

Resting both hands on the knob of her parasol, she regarded him with a light in her eyes which made it difficult to say whether she wished him to take her seriously. What was clear to him was that she continued to find something about him which was quite unintentionally amusing.

"The loftiest spirits always have been in advance of their age. It is with pride that I announce to you that I am one of that fine army. I am an advanced socialist, a convinced anarchist, an enthusiastic contemner of the present social structure, not, as so many are, in theory only, but in practice also. It is that which makes me in advance of my age. I practice what I believe, what I preach. A gets money from B, B from C, C from D, D from E; what does it matter how or from whom E gets it, so long as, since under present conditions money is a necessity, he does get it? There you have, in concrete form, the unspoken creed of millions, the spoken creed of thousands, the acted creed of two or three—of whom I am one. To-morrow it will be recognized that the criminal is A, who having a sufficiency refuses to allow B to take what he requires. I am four-and-twenty hours in advance—that is all; I assert it now; your aunt has had proof of it. I was visiting a friend who is at the hotel where she is stopping; I was passing along a corridor; the door of a room was wide open; I saw something on the table; I went to see what it was—it was just what I wanted. No one has any idea how hideously hard up a girl in my position—who has no regular income on which she can possibly rely—can get. Naturally I took what I required. As I was in the act of taking it a portly lady founced in. I perceived that it was quite possible that she might refuse, even at the eleventh hour, to allow me to take what I required. I went to the window and vaulted over the balcony. Don't you think that that was rather a plucky thing for me to do?"

"I would rather not tell you what I think, if you don't mind."

"You think it was risky?—rash? One has to take hazards. I confess it was lucky I alighted on my feet instead of on my head, as I quite easily might have done; as it was I was so shaken that, had it not been for your open window, I don't know what I should have done. You have, in one way or another, placed me under quite a considerable obligation."

"Are you aware that my aunt is here, that she has placed the matter in the hands of the police, and that, if she recognizes you, the consequences will be serious?"

"To me, to you, to her? How you frighten me! Are you going to tell her tales?"

"I am not. I am hoping to be able to induce you to tell her yourself; I am sure she will forgive you if you explain that it was all a joke."

"Which it wasn't, Mr. Stewart, do you wish me to tell your aunt the thing which is not? For shame! Do you know that practising what I preach brought me luck? That's the point which I've been approaching. I went last night to the rooms with the notes of which I had become the fortunate possessor. I placed a fifty franc note on the table and won. It was returned to me with others. I staked again, won again. I kept on winning; I couldn't lose. I ended by winning more than eighteen thousand francs—which only shows that there is a tide even in the affairs of women which, taken when you are most in need of it, leads on to fortune."

"I am sorry to hear you talk like this. I—I only trust that you are not in earnest."

"Eighteen thousand francs is not a large sum when resolved into pounds, shillings, and pence, but to a girl in my position it's comforting. This morning I looked at things through another pair of spectacles—at your aunt's things. I realized that they weren't worth so very much, probably nothing like so much as she had tried to persuade her acquaintance that they were. Having now a sufficiency, at least for a time, until something is paid on account of those abominable dressmaker's bills, I resolved to carry my principles to their logical conclusion, and present your aunt with what I have made mine, in order that she may again place it, by means of another open door, at the disposal of someone who is more in need than I am. Did you notice a summerhouse at the end of this path?"

He contented himself with nodding; possibly because he would have found it difficult to express himself in articulate speech. She commented on his silence.

"You're not very conversational, are you, Mr. Stewart? Never mind; it's a positive relief; so many boys of your age are such chatter-boxes. If you look into that summer-house in about ten minutes you'll see what you will see. Good-bye; we haven't seen very much of each other, but what I have seen of you I've distinctly liked. I'm returning to England to-night; I'm leaving this place at once. We may meet again. If we do, I think it possible that you may pour forth on my offending head that flood of eloquence with which, at this present moment, you are nearly bursting."

She nodded, laughed, and was off.

Some minutes later, chastened in spirit, appreciating himself at a much lower valuation than he was in the habit of doing, he rejoined his aunt and again became one of the crowd. They were approaching the summer-house of which the young woman had spoken when a girl came running out of it with something in her hand.

"Oh, I say!" she exclaimed to an acquaintance, "Just look what I have found in there!"

She had in her hand a green felt hat, which Hugh Stewart thought he recognized. He moved towards her.

"Excuse me, but I rather fancy that that's my hat."

"Is it? But just see what there is inside of it."

"Why," exclaimed Mrs. Macartney, who had kept close to her nephew's side, "there are my rings and bracelets, and necklace, and gold purse, and notes, and all my things! I never did! Of all the marvels! How ever did your hat get into that summer-house, and how did my things get inside your hat?"

Mr. Hugh Stewart, glancing round, saw on the fringe of the crowd Lady Vera Denzil. She nodded to him and smiled, and touched her fingers to her lips as if she were blowing him a kiss. When he returned to the hotel he found a note awaiting him:—

"Dear Mr. Stewart,—Might I trouble you to return hat and frock, care of my aunt? She'll send them on. I've a weakness for that frock; I'm rather fond of myself in light blue, and nice frocks are so hard to get in these hard times—Until we meet again, believe me to be gratefully yours,
"V. D."

Turning the page he found on the other side a postscript, which, as sometimes is the case when a lady is the scribe, contained more than the letter:—

"I am a wretch! If you only knew how I hate myself, and how ashamed I am! I was so ashamed when I saw you that I did not dare let you know how ashamed I was, so I behaved like a wretch instead. I never meant to touch the things, of course I didn't. I never dreamt of it; I don't know how I did it now. I could bang my head against the wall when I think of it!"

"As I told you, I was going along the passage, and there was the open door.

At first I really thought it was my friend's room. When I saw those things on the table I felt—When I tell you that I was going to my friend's to try to get her to lend me enough money to buy a ticket to take me back to London, and that I was nearly sure that she wouldn't lend it to me, you will begin to understand what I did feel like. I was afraid of myself as I stood there. They represented more money than I had ever had in my life, and at that moment I hadn't a louis in the world. As I had them in my hand and was fighting the feeling that seemed to have me by the throat, I am sure I should have won if your aunt had not come into the room; but then I lost my head and rushed to the window and flung myself over the balcony. How I escaped without broken bones is a miracle. I did not know that I had taken the things till I found them in my hand; then I stuck them into a flower-tub which was under your aunt's room, and I sought refuge through the first open window.

"The rest you know."

"My one thought afterwards was how to get back the things without discovery. Thanks to you, I have succeeded in doing so. How grateful I am to you you will never know. Please don't think I am the kind of creature I made myself out to be. I am not! I am not!"

"I am a wretch; but if ever you do think of me, try not to think of me as quite the wretch I have seemed. I am a terrible illustration of how easy it is to be, and do, the thing one loathes!"

"I shall often think of you—always when I say my prayers."—Strand Magazine.

FOX FARMING IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Prince Edward Island holds the record for the price of raw black fox skins; single skins from this province, taken off animals after many years of breeding up the quality, realizing in the vicinity of 1600 sterling in the European markets. A pair of high-grade breeders will cost from \$5,000 to \$6,000.

Mr. John Dennis has purchased a farm situated about one mile from Charlottetown, where he has started a fox ranch. It is certainly an ideal spot for the business. The grove near the house is fenced with fox wire. Away inside, hidden from the gaze of inquisitive eyes, are the pens in which the foxes are confined at least part of the time. Should they happen to break out of their pens the wire on the outside will serve as a barrier to keep them from leaving for parts unknown.

Mr. Dennis appears to be a wide-awake, energetic, business man. He offers to take foxes to board and look after for half the litter. Speculators, who have plenty of cash and courage, will probably take advantage of this offer.

Mr. Dennis has no use for newspaper reporters. He prefers to quietly pursue his business instead of publishing it to the world at large. When interviewed he refused to show his foxes, or even tell how many he owns. He said, however, that he had recently purchased a pair for the sum of \$6,000.

It is owing to the great demand for foxes for breeding purposes that prices have soared so high. Live foxes sell for about five times more than their skins are worth. It is estimated that there are about 450 black foxes on the island in about 40 ranches. The litters range from two to eight. This boom will probably continue for several years at least. In the meantime fortunes will certainly be made. The business is both pleasant and lucrative.

There is no hod carrying in Japan. The native builders have a method of transporting mortar which makes it seem more like play than work—to the on-looker. The mortar is mixed in a pile in the street. One man makes this up into balls of about 6 pound weight, which he tosses to a man who stands on a ladder midway between the roof and the ground. This man deftly catches the ball, and then tosses it up to a man who stands on the roof.

Free Agricultural Implements

NOTE—The Family Herald and Weekly Star published the following as an editorial article in its issue of September 27

OUR PLEDGES AND OUR POLICY

"On September 6th, we published on this page an article entitled 'The Farmers and the Future.' It contained a number of statements touching the election which has just been held, the relations of the farmers thereto, and our intentions as to the future in case the farmers rejected Reciprocity. We should like now to recall these statements to the minds of our readers and to reiterate as strongly as we can our continued belief in them.

"The article opened with this sentence: 'It must be recognized on all sides that if Reciprocity is defeated on the twenty-first of September, it will be defeated by the votes of the farmers.'

"The election returns, as they appear on another page, prove this prediction to have been true. If the farmers of Canada had not sensed the treacherous political purpose behind the deceptive trade agreement offered by President Taft, and voted against it overwhelmingly, it would have carried. As it is, the huge majority which the anti-Reciprocity forces secured shows how sweeping was the farm verdict against it.

"Now we said, in the article in question, that, if the farmers did this doughty deed—if they defeated Reciprocity and saved the country—then we should do certain things. The farmers have done their share. They have killed and buried Reciprocity. They have voted to keep Canada in the Old Path.

"Now it is for us to do our share. The promised action on our part divides itself naturally into two sections. One section was contingent upon Mr. R. L. Borden, when he came into office, failing to keep the pledges he had made to the farmers;

but the other section was not. That is to say, the second section pledged us to support certain lines of policy which Mr. Borden is not pledged to perform.

"As to the first section, it is obvious that we must wait and see what the new Borden Government does. Mr. Borden, for instance, is pledged to give the Western Provinces control of their Crown Lands, forests and minerals. He is also pledged to do justice to Manitoba in the matter of her boundaries. We have promised to support these two policies, and to demand that Mr. Borden keep his promises.

"Mr. Borden is also pledged to Government control and operation of grain elevators and Government encouragement to the chilled meat industry. It is only fair to give him a reasonable opportunity to live up to these pledges; but we shall fight for these concessions to the West, week in and week out until they are granted.

"Mr. Borden is pledged again to build the Hudson Bay Railway and operate it on behalf of the people. That, too, is a policy which we shall support, as well as the immediate construction of the Georgian Bay Canal.

"And here we step beyond the line of Borden pledges. He proposes to establish a Tariff Commission, and let that Commission decide whether or not Agricultural Implements should go on the 'free list.' It is our opinion that the tariff should be entirely removed from all Agricultural Implements without waiting for the report of any Commission, for there should be no tax on the tools of our chief industry. Then it is notorious that our Agricultural Implement makers are quite able to compete on equal terms with their American rivals in other markets; and, that being so, we can see no reason why they should not be compelled to compete with them on equal terms in the Canadian market, thus giving our farmers the benefit of any reduction in price which this competition would bring. Free Agricultural Implements is a plank in our platform; and we propose to fight for it.

"Then we believe that the railway freight rates should be reduced, and we think that this is a matter which the new Government should take in hand.

"We believe also that the Government should find a way to back the loans of the farmers with the credit of the nation. This may sound like a radical proposal; but, if it be examined fairly and dispassionately, it will be found to be based upon justice and equal rights for all. The Government to-day backs the loans of railway companies. It can do this because it has the credit of the whole people behind it. But why should not some of these same people who help supply that credit get the benefit of it when they need to borrow a little money? The country cannot lose, for it has their farms to hold as security; and all they ask the country to do is to use its credit to get them the money they want at a little lower interest.

"Now so much for our platform. We pledged ourselves to it before the election; and we repeat the pledge to-day. It was to be contingent upon the farmers defeating Reciprocity; and the farmers have defeated Reciprocity. So the pledge is binding.

"We said that if Mr. Borden did not keep his pre-election pledges to the farmers, and if our proposed policy failed because of the opposition of the politicians, 'then a serious Farmers' Party must be formed; and that Party we will join in the humble capacity of a soldier.' Moreover, we pointed out that 'the weakness of Farmers' Parties has usually been lack of funds,' and urged that the friends of the farmers should raise at least a hundred thousand dollars to finance this new Farmers' Party—should it become necessary—and we added that, to this fund, 'the Family Herald would contribute as a first subscription Ten Thousand Dollars.' We repeat this pledge for the single purpose of reminding the farmers of Canada of its existence after they have done their share of the work in deciding so emphatically to keep the Old Flag flying."

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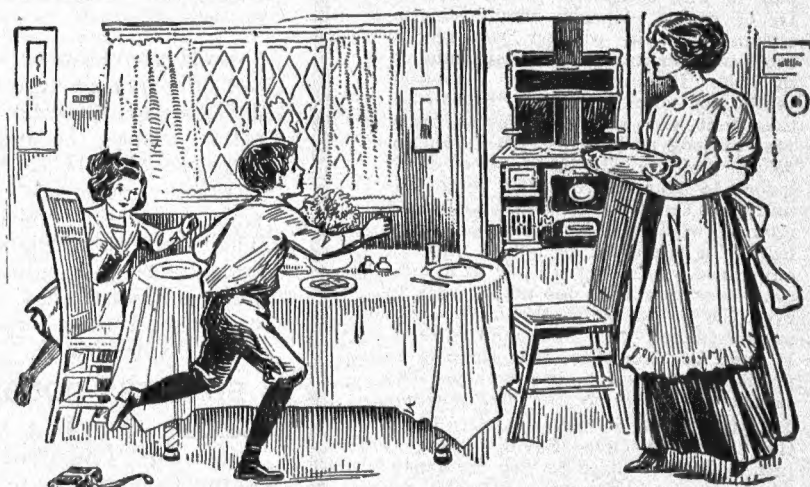
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Pure Nova Scotia Wool, soft, durable and perfect-fitting to any form. Covered seams give a finished appearance, and are doubly protected so they won't fray or rip.

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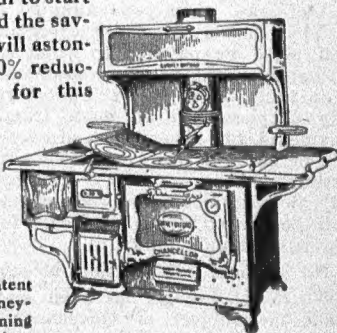
There is no delay; the children never have to wait for meals when you have a Gurney-Oxford in the kitchen. With this range dinner is on the dot. Your fire is absolutely reliable, the heat regulated and controlled by an exclusive device, the wonderful little OXFORD ECONOMIZER. This patent damper enables you to forget the fire until the hour to start dinner. And the saving of coal will astonish you; 20% reduction on your bills is an easy record for this little regulator.



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GREAT OFFER BY A RESPONSIBLE FIRM. IT COSTS YOU NOTHING TO TRY.

To any person who can supply the correct names of these two well-known Canadian cities, and fulfill conditions below, we offer our 15-Dollar Lady's SOLID GOLD WATCH, fully jewelled. Stamped, is a FREE GIFT. (Silver Watches are presented to Gent.)

Send your attempt, together with stamped addressed envelope for reply to F. E. WERRY & Co., Wholesale Watch Merchants, 79 Adelaide St. East, Toronto. The winner is required to purchase a Chain from us to wear with watch. The name of this paper must be mentioned. Prize winners of last competition were:-

Mr. John May, 9 Schmidt Pl., Toronto, Ont.
Mr. M. McKinnon, Hudson Bay Jct., Sask.

Government Annuities

Competence for Old Age

Taking warning by the indigence and want found in other old countries among the elderly and aged, particularly of the wage earning classes, the Dominion Government has worked out an annuity scheme by which it may be possible to absolutely prevent pauperism in Canada extending beyond its present limits.

After the most exhaustive study of annuities schemes as instituted in Germany, Britain and Australia, Sir Richard Cartwright worked out what he considered an improved annuity plan and placed it before Parliament. The value of his plan may be estimated from the fact that the House promptly embodied his scheme in an Act passed in 1908. Thus far we have heard little or nothing about Government Annuities, and since the scheme is as good as represented, it should be widely advertised and its advantages should be seized by those for whom it is specially intended.

Having in mind particularly the financial handicaps under which women labor, and the almost certainty that old age will find them totally or in part without suitable maintenance, the Government is sending out a woman to talk to women of all classes about this means of future provision.

In general terms the plan is to pay in to the Government, weekly, monthly, quarterly, annually, or in one big lump sum, such an amount of money as you can spare from your income or earnings in order that you may at, and after the age of 55 years, be in annual receipt of a sum of money not less than \$50 nor more than \$600. You cannot get any money back before you are 55 years of age, but if you die before you reach 55 years your heirs will receive all you have paid in with compound interest at 3%. It, of course, depends wholly on the amount paid in whether you receive \$50 yearly or any intermediate sum up to \$600. It cannot be less than \$50 yearly nor more than \$600, but within this limit you get the annuity every year as long as you live, after you are 55 years of age. In the event of death before 55 years there would be no annuity, but the sum paid in with compound interest would be forthcoming to the heirs. In the event of failure, through any cause whatsoever, to pay in a sufficient sum to entitle one at 55 years to even the \$50 annuity, the money paid in is refunded with compound interest. It must be clear then, that there is no possibility of losing the money. The security is absolutely the best possible.

At first glance it may appear to many that the Post Office Savings Bank is just as good a place to pay in money. There is this difference, that you are tempted to remove your funds from the bank to invest in some tempting "get-rich-quick" scheme, and according to statistics given 99% of such schemes are dead failures and your money is gone. The Post Office Bank pays you only your principal, and interest at 3%. The Government Annuity fund will pay you a yearly dividend, as long as you live, after 55 years of age. It does not matter if your own money is exhausted paying your yearly dividend, you will continue to receive them from the Government—"as long as you live."

The annuity cannot be seized for debt of any kind. It cannot be forfeited. It is inalienable.

You may when your annuity is due provide that a share, not exceeding the half, shall be payable to your wife or husband as long as he or she lives. No deductions of any sort whatsoever for any purpose, will be made from your payments, but all expenses of every kind will be borne by the Government, wholly without charge, and every cent that you pay in with compound interest at 4% will be placed to your credit for the purchase of an annuity.

No medical examination is required.

No doubt enough has been said now upon the subject of Government Annuities to induce every reasonable individual to carefully and painstakingly examine the scheme at full length, discover for himself and herself all of its many merits, as a safe and profitable investment for later years—for the years when youth and middle age have passed—providing against the actuality of that melancholy reverie of Robert Burns:

Our Telephones Chosen by Majority Of New Systems

IN Ontario where the fight for business is keenest—where all telephone manufacturers enter into competition—this company has assumed a commanding position. This year The Majority of municipalities and new companies entering the independent telephone field selected our telephones and equipment.

QUALITY WINS

Price cut no figure in securing the business of these companies. Other telephones were offered for less. SUPERIOR QUALITY won us the victories.

Our telephones were selected not only by new systems, but by those who had been using other makes, because they were proven to be the clearest-talking, strongest-ringing, simplest and best constructed. They were given the severest tests, the most minute and rigid examinations. They established their superiority beyond question.

BUSINESS DOUBLING

Between 400 and 500 Independent Canadian Telephone Companies are buying their supplies from us. Our business is again repeating last year's record, when it doubled in volume. What better guarantee of satisfac-

tion could a municipality or local telephone company want than the evidence of the satisfaction we are giving others?

10 YEARS' GUARANTEE

Everything we sell is guaranteed. Our Telephones are guaranteed for 10 years against defects in material or workmanship. Our Side Blocks and Top Pins are made specially for us, so as to insure uniform quality. In No. 12 Galvanized Line Wire we never carry anything but the best.

We stock nothing but first quality materials. And we stock them in large quantities.

Notwithstanding our large increase in business, our facilities are such that we are able to handle all orders promptly and satisfactorily. A Price List will be mailed on request.



NO. 3 BULLETIN

Our latest book on telephones has just been printed. It contains the latest, most authentic information on construction and operation of telephone lines. Also shows the most up-to-date equipment. Ask for the No. 3 Bulletin.

If you haven't a copy of our famous book, "Canada and the Telephone," profusely and graphically illustrated by a leading artist, we will be glad to mail you one, too.

FREE TRIAL

If your company is going to replace some old phones with new ones, or is just starting a system, ask us about our FREE TRIAL OFFER, whereby the quality and efficiency of our telephones can be judged before spending a dollar.

Canadian Independent Telephone Co.

1843 DUNCAN STREET, TORONTO

Limited

31

"When age and want, oh ill matched pair,
Show man was made to mourn."

It is claimed statistics show that 95% of men at 60 years are dependent upon their daily earnings or are depending upon their children for support.

The Government Annuity is open to men as well as women. The attention of women, however, is specially called to this matter because they never think of themselves, they are so busy providing for the future of others, they forget they have a future themselves and that it is not provided for.

WILL DOMINION STEEL GET FURTHER PROTECTION?

Now that the Conservative Government has been returned to power almost every shareholder of the Dominion Iron and Steel Co. has made up his mind that the company will be able to secure from the Government at Ottawa an extension of the bounties on the different forms of

wire rods, or, in default of this, tariff protection which will enable the company to retain a better hold on the Canadian market. Seeing that the country has already given the Dominion Steel Corporation a great deal more assistance than it ever should, and considering the millions of watered capital with which the concern has been loaded, it will be interesting to see just how far the new Government will be prepared to go, more especially as the Steel Company has already under way the construction of nail plants which will take care of the output of its wire rod mills. In view of the fact that the bonuses already received by the company have, to a very large extent, been used for the payment of dividends on steel common stock, there is not very much doubt but that any movement for further assistance would meet with a great deal of opposition from the country as a whole. The broker element will, however, have strong representation in the new government, as Mr. Rodolphe

Forget, a member of the Montreal Stock Exchange, holds two seats, while Mr. F. B. McCurdy, member of Montreal Stock Exchange, and E. B. Osler, member of Toronto Stock Exchange, each have one seat.—Canadian Courier.

A convict, provisionally sentenced to eight years' hard labor, has been duly and legally married in Paris to a young woman named Blanche, a distant cousin. The young lady had declared that she would marry the convict even if he wore convict's stripes. The convict, whose name was Cortier, sent word that he was "willing" as soon as she could arrange it. The prison authorities were applied to, and gave their consent. At the wedding the bride stood beside her fiancé, holding his hand for a long time—the only hand that was free, for the other was tightly held by the municipal guards.

If 30,000 People

endorsed a proposal placed before you and you knew that these 30,000 had over \$64,000,000 at stake in the concern, you would at all events look into it.

This is the case with the Great-West policies. Over 30,000 people hold these policies, with over \$64,000,000 of insurance in force.

Look into the policies that have earned such popularity.

Rates on request.

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A New or Kendall's Horse Spavin Cure?



Save the difference between the cost of a good horse and \$1.00—the cost of a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure.

You can cure a Spavin, Splint, Ringbone, Bony Growth or Lameness, with it, like thousands have done. Read these letters—they will prove that Kendall's is

The One Safe, Reliable Cure.

Canal, Ont., Dec. 14th, 1910.
Please send me your Treatise on the Horse. I have been using your Spavin Cure for a number of years with good success, having during that time cured a Spavin on a valuable horse and have also treated bruises, swellings, etc. effectively.
Christian Bender

W. W. Brown, Content, Alta., writes: July 18th, 1910
"I have used your Spavin Cure for years, and have completely cured Foot Rot in my herd of cattle, and Splints and Spavins on horses. I find that it cures wherever it is faithfully applied."

No need to worry about your horse if you have a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure on hand for emergency. Get a bottle from your druggist at once. Don't take a substitute. The great book, "Treatise on the Horse," free, of druggists, or write to 59A
Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg Falls, Vt.

The Brunswick

Corner of Main and Rupert Streets, Winnipeg. Newly renovated and furnished. Attractive dining room, excellent service. New Fireproof Annex. Opened July 14th. Containing 30 additional single bedrooms, two large parlours, shine stand and barber shop. Finest liquors and cigars at popular prices. FREE BUS meets all trains. James Fowle, Prop.

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Farming as a Profession

By R. J. MESSENGER, Bridgetown, N.S.

NOTE—The writer, is president of the Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association. He explains in the Canadian Farm why, as a university graduate, he chose farming as a profession. This would form a splendid subject for discussion for readers of The Guide.—Ed.

My own experience is not a record of necessity but of deliberate choice, and one which I have never really regretted. It was not because I was not fitted for any other calling, for on taking the farm I was a graduate of a university, with an honor diploma.

Not long ago, a friend who has been lately appointed to possibly the first position in agriculture in Canada, in a letter said, "I have always admired the energy you have shown in taking over and improving the home farm in spite of your university training." A pretty hard hit at the want of foresight and wisdom shown in the teaching and atmosphere of our classical colleges, but very true nevertheless. My reasons for staying on, or rather coming back to the farm, are, some of them at least, unique.

'Cleanest' Profession

First—It is the cleanest profession outside of the ministry. Of course, there are mean exceptions, but there is not the wholesale dissimulation, misrepresentation, tricking, underhandedness and deception upon which it seems necessary for other trades and professions to thrive. No dollars which go into the farmer's pocket make any other man poorer, but on the contrary, the purchaser gets full value for every dollar that comes back to the farm.

Second—The farmer is directly dependent only on one who always does his share in the partnership. The Almighty has never failed the farmer who has done his best to make the conditions on his side of the partnership as nearly right as possible.

Third—He is more nearly independent (or can be by proper co-operative methods) of popular opinion than any other profession. The world must be supplied with food, and from the very nature of this necessity, the farmer will never be shelved on account of too many seekers after positions in his profession.

Sure of His Job

He doesn't have to lie by and be idle because freights have gone down and his vessels laid up, or because the calling he has prepared himself for is glutted with applicants for its available positions. He is not thrown out of work because trade is dull and the factory is shut down. He is always sure of work, and most remunerative work too, depending almost wholly on the amount of brain and muscle he is willing to devote to the work. It is an unfortunate circumstance that most of our farmers are too easily contented with mediocre achievements. Surrounded as he is by experimental stations, unions, government demonstrations of the best methods, free literature giving the latest tried and best methods, as well as our splendid farm journals filled with the contributions of the best and most practical men on the continent, there is no excuse for the farmer of today if he is not one of the most prosperous men in his township.

And I want to make right here two of the truest statements ever uttered: There is no other profession that will give a better living for a minimum amount of thought and energy, and on the other hand give a much better return for a maximum expenditure of brain power and muscle.

The other statement was made to me by a prominent barrister, and I shall never forget it: "If the followers of other professions were as careless and as slipshod in their methods as the majority of farmers, the greater part of them would starve."

Fourth—His time is largely his own. And don't interpret me to mean that a farmer can run off on a picnic or loaf around the country whenever he is inclined to do so. The good farmer never does this when his farm needs him, but should he want to take a day off for pleasure or improvement he does not have to suit himself to the convenience of an employer or patrons or trustees.

Farming Healthful

Fifth—It is the most healthful life. Twelve years of hard unremitting toil,

winter and summer, in clearing off a heavy debt and improving a rundown farm, leaves the writer in good health, with scarcely a sick day in that period.

Sixth—It can be also a regular life, and if successful, of necessity must be. No calls in the middle of the night to sick patients or parishoners, no meals at all hours on account of delayed engagements or prolonged meetings. Its very regularity aids its healthfulness.

Seventh—It is a natural life. To a man who loves the frankness of nature, the artificiality, deception, hollowness, two-facedness, the social striving with all its attendant evils of lying assumption, etc., of city life, is most disgusting. Here he is in touch with the open heart of nature, and in direct fellowship with nature's God, and if one lives to get the most out of life for the providing of comforts for himself and his fellow man, if one wants to study nature and natural phenomena at first-hand, and this is the only thing in life really worth studying, then I say, the farm by all means.

MANITOBA SHEEP SALES

The sheep sales being held in the various parts of Manitoba the last week of October and first week of November are creating considerable interest, judging by the number of applications being received by the Secretary, for catalogues.

In 1910 the Sheep breeders' Association of Manitoba held three sales of grade ewes only, but these were so successful that they have decided to hold six this year at the following places:—

Virden, Brandon, Portage la Prairie, October 28.

Napinka October 31.

Minnedosa, November 2.

Carman, November 4.

At these sales will be sold 100 grade yearling ewes which have been specially selected by A. D. Gamley of Griswold, one of Manitoba's most up-to-date sheep breeders, from the Alberta Ranges. These have been specially selected from a flock of 2500. In addition to these yearling ewes, there will be a number of purebred rams and ewes of the various breeds, offered at each of the sales, so that those wishing to make a commencement in the breeding of sheep will not have much difficulty in supplying their wants at their nearest point to the sale.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN COLORADO

The opponents of equal suffrage have been circulating a statement that Denver has a great amount of juvenile crime—presumably due to mothers neglecting their children for politics. Judge Lindsey calls this an "outrageous slander." He says that most of the children's offences are "of trivial character," and that during the year 1910, out of a school population of 50,000, only 49 children were so persistently delinquent as to be complained of a second time. Judge Lindsey adds: "The police officers of Denver would, I am sure, cheerfully testify that the criminal conditions among youths that formerly existed in Denver have not only greatly decreased, but the serious cases that we formerly had to cope with from exceptionally bad gangs have almost entirely passed away." In this connection let it be also noted that all the State officers of the Colorado W. C. T. U. have signed a published statement that equal suffrage does not demoralize women or make homes unhappy, and that in Colorado "nothing is so feared by corruptionists as the vote and influence of women." None of this is news to anybody who has taken the pains to look into affairs in Colorado. The reports that woman suffrage is detrimental to Colorado come from the same corrupt sources in that state, are propagated through the same corrupt channels elsewhere, and are swallowed by the same gullible innocents from which, through which and by whom, scandalously false stories about Judge Lindsey have come and been propagated and swallowed.—The Public.

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WRITE FOR CIRCULAR
TRAPPERS GUIDE FREE TO THOSE WHO
SHIP TO US.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH- WEST LAND REGULATIONS

ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$8 per acre. Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent), and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$8.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$800.00.

W. W. OORY.


Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

MAN. HAIR GOODS CO., The Quality Hair Goods Store SPECIAL PRICES FOR OCTOBER

Bouey's Best Transformation \$30.00
Bouey's Best Semi-Transformation 14.00
Hair and Workmanship Guaranteed
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Made for ladies with thin hair
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Pure Wool
Unshrinkable
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Each correspondent should remember that there are hundreds who wish to discuss a problem or offer suggestions. We cannot publish all the immense number of letters received, and ask that each correspondent will keep his letter as short as possible. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide. The aim is to make this department of great value to readers, and no letters not of public interest will be published.

THE BARLEY PRICES

Editor, Guide:—After hearing, reading and talking so much re prices of barley here, compared with the United States prices, before and after election, and in order to settle a dispute between myself and a friend whom I could not convince that our barley would command the high prices offered in Minneapolis, I went to the inspector's office here and secured a sample of No. 8 barley, (the grade most commonly produced in Manitoba and the West) and mailed it to Minneapolis, along with enclosed letter, and have their reply, which I have also enclosed. I consider this indisputable evidence that every farmer in Canada who produces barley this season is at a direct pecuniary loss of more than he will make out of party allegiance in a generation, and would like to recommend our anti-reciprocity friends to give the matter some thought and consideration, and, if not convinced otherwise, send a sample (or better still a car of barley) over and be convinced. I am satisfied anyone would admit, had the candidates in the rural constituencies been buying barley as they went around on their campaign tour, the one paying \$1.05 and the other the Fort William price the same day, 74 cents, the loyalty plea would have paled into insignificance and the 74 cent man would not have got a bushel. As is proven by last season's experience of the government elevator commission, wherever the line elevators would ship for less than the scheduled price, 1 3/4 cents, they got 95 per cent of the grain offering. It only confirms the gullibility of the average voter at election time and strengthens the claim of the broader minded element in the Grain Growers' Association that reciprocity in natural products would be of vast benefit to the producer.

H. A. FRASER.

Winnipeg, Oct. 5, 1911.

The Letter

Deveraux & Co.,

Minneapolis, Minn.

Sirs:—My tenant has a car of barley which should be ready to ship in a few days. The car will be similar to the sample which I am sending you today under separate cover. Will you kindly advise me what said sample will grade on your market, also present price of same. Also kindly state if you are prepared to buy barley at Manitoba points subject to inspection and grade.

Yours truly,

H. A. FRASER.

667 McDermot Ave.,
Winnipeg, Oct. 2, 1911.

The Reply

H. A. Fraser,
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sir:—Yesterday we received your letter of the 2nd regarding barley, but the sample did not come in until today. Barley like this sample is selling here today for \$1.05 per bus. of 48 lbs., provided it is dry. We shall be pleased to handle your barley shipments on consignment—the regular commission charge for selling being one cent per bushel, or if you will send us samples of any barley you may have available from time to time we shall be pleased to make you firm bids delivered Minneapolis for prompt shipment. We think it would be much better to make bids on samples than attempt to make bids on basis of the grades, although, if you prefer to sell by grades will make bids accordingly. In sending samples remember that your mail samples will always be dry by the time they reach us, even if the original samples might

show a little moisture, so please keep in mind that any bids made are with the understanding that the barley must be perfectly dry.

Yours truly,

W. P. DEVEREUX CO.

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 4, 1911.

THE LAND QUESTION

Editor, Guide:—Land is the source of all wealth. Wealth is anything that has in it an element of human labor. The pencil I am writing with, the paper I am writing on, the seat I am sitting on are wealth. They are from the earth, land, but they did not come until human effort produced them. And they are wealth because in them is that human something known as human labor.

But the earth including oceans, seas, lakes, rivers, mountains, forests, plains, air, sunshine, rain, sky, storm, weather, etc., is not wealth because in them is no element of human effort. What are wealth, and what are not wealth must be kept clearly in the mind before we can understand the land question. Wild

It exchanges, anywhere, at any time for so much of other people's labor. Land is not the result of labor, it is not wealth, and therefore money does not represent land, nor yet the value of land. Having shown what is meant by wealth, labor, land, money we are now in a position to see what the land problem is and how it can be solved.

I have shown that the earth, land, was the source of wealth, or that it is the passive factor and that human effort is the active factor in wealth production. I have shown that money itself is not wealth, but represents wealth. Land is the source of wealth. It is everlasting. It cannot be moved or the amount of it increased or diminished. All the millions of earth's inhabitants cannot possibly increase the weight of the earth by a single pound. A dollar bill represents so much wealth, so much of human effort, so much of human life. If you have a dollar that you have earned it represents so much of your life and any person that gets a dollar that he has not earned has got just that much of the good of other peoples' lives, and has given nothing of his own life in return for it. Your money then is your life, because it represents that wealth which is the result of life's activities. The holder of chattel slaves got the good of their lives, that is he got without effort the wealth their labor produced.

Our rich people get wealth without earning it. They get millions and millions of dollars' worth, that is they get the good of the lives of millions of the rest of us. In other words we are the slaves, not chattel slaves, bought and sold as the blacks were,—but yet slaves. They are our masters getting a rich income as the result of our labors. These are the stubborn facts that stare us in the face no matter where we turn. But how is it done? How do they get it? We don't see them putting their hands in our pockets and pulling out the money. By what invisible forces are we being robbed by our masters, the rich people? That is the question and that is the land question.

We read in the papers that Mr. So and

Bible problem that no Christian man, or woman can possibly ignore. It is a problem of property and of property rights and of human rights and they are all included in the land problem.

I have pointed out that land is being used by a few individuals to enable them to get millions of dollars every year that the rest of the people must work for. This drain on the peoples' lives is going on now, has gone on for many years and will go on through the life of your child if you don't wake up and help stop it. Seeing that people toil for these millions that others get without toil, is it any wonder that masses are poor? Shy of money? Mortgaged? Living in cottages and hovels? Any wonder that many who thresh a big crop in the fall are forced to borrow when spring comes? Any wonder that banks are piling up such dividends in interest? Any wonder that people everywhere are dissatisfied? Any wonder the poet writes:—

"Behold in bonds, your mother Earth.
The rich man's prostitute and slave!
Your mother Earth, who gave you birth,
You own her only for a grave.
And, will you die like slaves and see,
Your mother left, a fettered thrall?
Nay, live like men, and set her free
As heritage for all."

But how can we stop this drain on our industry, this robbery? This robbery of millions yearly is carried on under sanction of law. It is your member of parliament that helps to make laws. Would you vote for a candidate who would pledge himself to help make a law that would stop this wholesale robbery? Would you support him regardless of party? It is possible for you to lose sight of the candidate and the way he is branded and think only of the fact that he stands for laws that will stop robbery? Screw your moral courage up to that point and the next article will show you how to help stop this plundering of the people of millions yearly.

A GUIDE READER.

THE REFERENDUM

Editor, Guide:—The current of events is carrying Canada toward the Referendum faster than many people think.

Many regard the Referendum as a reform which is being advocated ahead of its time; some say it is sure to come, but not in our day.

These people, to use the vernacular, are missing their guess.

The election on Sept. 21 was heralded as a referendum on Reciprocity, but even Conservative papers have admitted that a general election is a clumsy way of settling a specific question.

So many irrelevant things are jumbled up with the main question that no clear-cut, definite expression of opinion upon it can be obtained.

What had questions of race and creed, the record of the Liberal Party, or the personalities of the various candidates, to do with Reciprocity? Absolutely nothing, but they all played a part in the election.

The day is rapidly approaching when all great questions will be voted upon separately—one ballot for each question, and another for the candidate. This will lift the affairs of our country out of the muck and mire of party politics, and cleanse the political arena of much of the objectionable matter which now degrades it.

There are two live issues in Canadian

MAKE YOUR WILL AT HOME
WITH BAX LEGAL WILL FORM

No Lawyer Needed

It would be well if all men understood the laws of inheritance. Many believe that because they own property that is fully paid for, that their wives and families are provided for. This is a mistake. If there is no will, the wife and family can only claim a share. Do not delay this most important matter any longer. You do not know what the future holds in store. You have probably put it off because you did not want to go to a lawyer and explain your private matters. Get one of Bax Legal Will Forms and you can make your will at home and make it so that you will be sure that your property will be divided exactly as you wish it to be. These will forms, filled in according to instructions, cannot be broken. They cost only 35 cents and no lawyer is needed. For sale by all druggists and stationers or mailed postpaid by Bax Will Form Co., 275 H College Street, Toronto.

THE CALL OF THE FIELDS

The city's stifled throngs go by
With empty heart and aching eye;
The burning street, the maddening roar,
The killing routine, o'er and o'er—
What cramped and narrow life it seems—
Its fevered conflicts, fruitless dreams;
Its barren walls, its dust and din,
Its licence, lust and haunting sin!

But, O, so near that surging tide
There lies the restful countryside:
Untrodden paths in miles of green,
The beckoning fields in Autumn sheen;
The glory set in land and sky,
A feast for heart and soul and eye.
A velvet carpet for your tread;
A grassy pillow for your head—
A freer life, a higher view,
A wider outlook calling you—
And Health and Life and Gladness wait
Inside the country's Open Gate!

BERT HUFFMAN.

Langdon, Alta., September 22, 1911.

geese on the wing are not wealth, but if I shot one then it is that element of human effort the result of human life that makes it wealth. Human labor is the father and wealth is the child. It is a mistake to speak of our timber limits, coal areas, water powers, fertility of the soil, land or the value of land as wealth. They are not wealth and speakers and writers who use the word wealth to designate them are wrong in their choice of words. Our natural resources are not wealth. This point is a very important one. Our wheat is wealth, but the land it grows on is not wealth. The tame geese in any yard are wealth because it took human effort to raise them. Our cattle, horses, stock, produce, etc., are wealth for the reason above stated. No person can understand the land question or why working people are robbed by law until he has a clear idea of what wealth is and what it is not. A dollar bill as a bit of paper with pictures on it, is wealth, but in its representative capacity; it is not wealth, but only a representative of wealth. A dollar bill is not so much butter or cheese or wheat or beef but only represents so much of them. Money then is a labor certificate.

So has made \$3,000 in land. Now that is a mistake. He did not make \$3,000 in land. The only way to make \$3,000 is to go to work, break up the land and raise a crop that will sell for that amount. But when it is reported that he "made \$3,000 in land" it does not mean that he worked the land at all or raised any crop, or marketed any grain. He did not "make" any land. He did not add to its fertility. The fact is that he did not do anything to the land at all. He did not "make" anything, but he simply "got" what others worked for. He got \$3,000 for which he did nothing. Imagine then the millions of dollars being "got" in this way every year by those who do nothing for it. Imagine the people toiling early and late, raising millions of dollars worth of crop, of cattle, of produce and others getting those millions and rendering them no service in return. Was the earth made for any such a purpose? Does the Bible teach us that God made the earth for the purpose of enabling some men to get millions of dollars every year, that they never earned but which others toiled and slaved for? This is the land problem and it is a moral problem, a church problem, a pulpit problem, a

politics which should be settled by a Referendum vote (1). The Naval policy, (2) The Senate; if one may be pardoned for speaking of that moribund institution as a live issue. It is sometimes pleaded on behalf of the Senate that it is a place for legislation to cool in; a sort of legislative refrigerator; a check upon the House of Commons to prevent it from doing anything in a hurry.

Whenever the members of the House of Commons work themselves into a sweat of anxiety to do something for the people, it would be a pity to have the Senate there to prevent them from doing it. On the other hand, when has the Senate ever checked subsidies to the Railroads, Steamships, or Manufacturers, or stemmed the tide of patronage and jobbery?

If I were a propounder of riddles, I would ask, "When is a check not a check?" The reply of course is, "When it is a Senate." Let the Senate be replaced by the referendum. Give a certain number of the voters, say, five per cent. the right to demand of the legislature the submission to the people for final approval or rejection, any law or laws which the legislature may pass, and we would have a check upon bad laws worthy of the name.

All good laws could pass unchecked and unmolested, but the bad laws would get the Referendum where the chicken got the axe.

Yours for the Referendum,
Winnipeg, Oct. F. J. DIXON.

SINGLE TAX SPREADING

The example set by Vancouver of raising all of its local revenues by taxing land values is proving contagious. Not only have a number of towns in British Columbia followed suit, but a number of places in the United States are trying to devise some means of doing the same. Thus in Seattle the city council has under consideration an ordinance to exempt improvements and personal property from taxation and according to all reports it seems certain that the plan will be adopted.

In San Francisco the sentiment for that reform seems to have become so strong that even as conservative a daily as the Chronicle has editorially come out for the single tax for local purposes.

In Berkeley, Cal., the recently elected Socialist mayor, J. Stitt Wilson, is at work with the city commissioners to find some legal way of adopting the single tax.

In Los Angeles the Socialist party, which has a good chance of carrying the next election, has incorporated a strong single tax plank in its platform.

Thus all along the Pacific coast the single tax cause is booming.

SINGLE TAX AT EDMONTON

The Hudson's Bay Co. have decided to place their land reserve at Edmonton on the market, and it will be at once subdivided. The company owns 1,000 acres of land within the city limits of Edmonton, which has hitherto been held from the market, thus causing considerable inconvenience in the building up of the city. The adoption of the single tax by the city increased considerably the amount of taxes levied upon this land, and the opening up of the reserve has now been decided upon by the company.

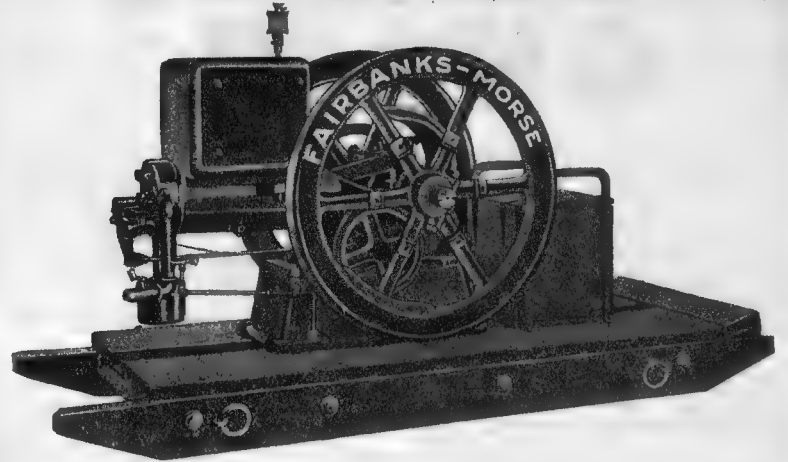
WHEN LAND GOES UP

Commenting on the increase in the price of farm lands, the Cincinnati Times-Star says:

"The day of cheap farms has gone by. The man who would go farming can no longer count on picking up suitable property for a mere song. Today he must pay more than twice as much as he would have paid in 1900. Undoubtedly, this advance in prices has discouraged many would-be farmers."

In other words, the country has lost the outlet it once had for unemployed labor. As long as good government land could be had in the west for practically nothing, there was some place where unemployed men could go and relieve the congestion of the cities. While the opportunity lasted men took advantage of it. This was especially the case in times of industrial depression. Now when such a depression comes the man thrown out of work might just as well stay where he is. It is no wonder when these facts are taken into consideration that each recurring depression brings more suffering and distress than its predecessor. This will continue to be the case until land monopoly shall be abolished.—Johnstown Democrat.

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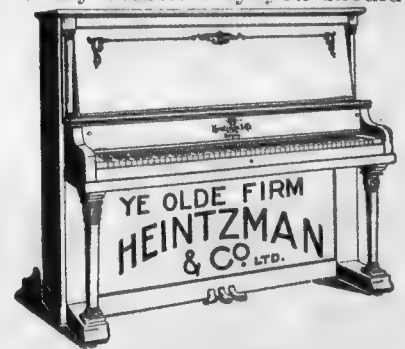
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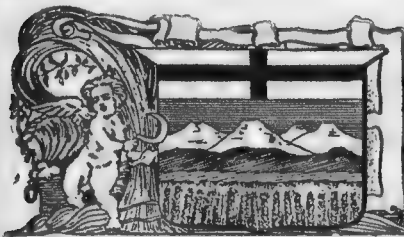
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ALBERTA SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by Edward J. Fream, Secretary, Calgary, Alta.

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WHAT THE UNIONS ARE DOING

The executive of the Alberta Local Improvement Districts Association met at Edmonton on October 9, and made all arrangements for the next annual convention of that body, which will be held at Calgary on November 28 and 29 next. As there are now nearly 250 Districts in Alberta it is expected that there will be a large attendance at the convention, especially as several matters of importance will be up for discussion. Among other matters which have been placed on the program are addresses by Hon. A. L. Sifton, who it is hoped will explain the proposed new Rural Municipalities Act; John Stocks on practical road making; and J. Perrie on the general accounting work of the districts. Besides this the executive have prepared several resolutions of importance for consideration, among them being notice of motion changing the time of the annual convention from November to March; recommending the adoption of the land value system of taxation for the proposed rural municipalities; the election of councillors from the districts at large in preference to the present system of electing from divisions; the changing of the system of taxation on all rural lands so that land values only can be taxed; the necessity of compelling railway companies to provide proper and efficient cattle guards; the need of an efficient drainage act, and several other matters of importance. The above is sufficient to show that the convention will be a profitable one and that the proceedings will be well worth following.

Three Hills Union has been rather delinquent regarding reports lately, but the interest has not waned. Regarding the Municipal Act, it would say that the draft forwarded by the Central is acceptable to this Union, and that it favors the sixteen township size, also the inauguration of land value system of taxation. This Union requested the government to appoint a weed inspector for this district but the effort has been futile. There is evidently a shortage of weed inspectors in Alberta for this is the third consecutive year that we farmers have requested the appointment of a capable man for this district without avail. The draft of the proposed petition for direct legislation was discussed and adopted. We would suggest that the farmers be allowed three days in which to load cars before the demurrage charges would accrue.

T. G. McKAY, Sec'y.

Three Hills, Alta.

The members of the Onoway Union had a very enjoyable Fair and Picnic on September 7 last. Between 200 and 300 people were present and over \$100.00 was cleared and will be used as a nucleus to found an Agricultural Society next year. Our local M.P.P., Mr. Gunn, favored us with his company and took part in the sports. We had ideal weather, neither too hot nor too cold, with a clear sky, so everybody could thoroughly enjoy themselves. The show was a distinct success and some really fine stock were on exhibit, though there was a little more room for quantity in some classes. The ladies served two free meals to all and there was also a refreshment booth on the grounds, which was well patronized. All the local talent took part in the athletic program and we witnessed some excellent sport, commencing with a pony race. The program had to be cut down a little owing to the lack of time, which was a pity. After supper we indulged in a football match, Onoway vs. Pine Ridge, the latter being victorious by one goal. Then came the auction sale of remnants of grub, etc., and we went to our homes having advertised Onoway, the U.F.A. and ourselves, and having spent a very enjoyable day. A splendid prize list had been arranged and we are convinced that when the Agricultural Society is inaugurated the work which was undertaken by Onoway Union of the U.F.A. will go a long way towards ensuring the success of the Society.

A. A. BROWN, Sec'y.

Onoway, Alta.

At the last meeting of Altorado Union a committee was appointed to try and secure a Seed Fair and to secure lecturers on Agricultural topics for the winter months. The rest of the evening was taken up with a debate, for and against reciprocity. Rev. Jas. Sargeant and Mr. R. A. Bemie took up the cudgels for the subject and Messrs. Cripps and Green argued against. The debate was very interesting, but when the vote was taken the anti's were completely snowed under.

HARVEY MACKENZIE, Sec'y.
Altorado, Alta.

Windy Ridge Union is steadily gaining in membership and a lot of work is being done which is of assistance to the members. Some of the latest work we have undertaken is to secure quotations on gasoline and stationary engines which are about forty per cent. less than what we can get them here for, and with a thirty days free trial into the bargain. We think we will be able to make the same saving on other farm machinery, but decided on engines for a starter. It is easily seen that we are accomplishing a little at a time for the benefit of the farmers. Our lumber prices have also resulted in a great saving to those who have been building this fall, as we have been able to make a saving of at least twenty per cent. on yard prices. We are steadily growing and every member gained is a permanent one. This is one encouragement for us anyway.

M. E. BABKA, Sec'y.
Windy Ridge, Alta.

The members of Gold Coin Union are interested in the lumber and fencing questions, and we are therefore securing all the information possible whereby we will be able to make a saving on these two most important commodities.

ALBERT JONES, Sec'y.
Rosemead, Alta.

We have a good locality around Laurier Union and expect to develop our district very rapidly. Although we are only just organized we are constantly adding to our membership and as soon as we can get some pointers on how to run our work we shall be heard from. At present we are interested in the lumber, flour and provision questions, and hope to be able to make arrangements whereby we can get these supplies along co-operative lines at an early date.

G. T. HYDE, Sec'y.
Stoppington, Alta.

In the Rathwell district, south west of Macleod, mixed farming is the rule, with wheat growing in the lead. As the country is broken with hills and sloughs there is a considerable amount of grazing land. Nearly every farmer is raising horses, with a few head of beef cattle. There is a small amount of dairying but with the starting up of a creamery in Macleod this will doubtless increase. The principal drawback to mixed farming is the want of an outside market, and at present we have to depend upon the local markets only. This summer the market has been good but it is easily overstocked. What is needed is some firm to handle farmers' produce and find an outside market, which should be easily obtainable in the mining camps to the west. As yet no firm doing business here has seen fit to develop the practice of shipping farm produce and the consequence is that if a farmer goes to raising by-products to any large extent they meet with no demand or he has to supply his own market. There is the usual big difference between the prices which the farmer gets and what he pays. In the matter of the petition on Direct Legislation some of the members were of the opinion that the percentage of votes required for the recall was too low, but no action was taken, it being agreed to leave this to the judgment of the Central office. As the best method of avoiding demurrage charges on cars being loaded on platforms, it was recommended for farmers to co-operate in the loading of same, which would also help to prevent delay to other farmers wishing to load at the platform. The

best procedure for dividing crops on the share plan was thought to be for the tenant to return to owner one-third of entire crop, clear of all expense.

Macleod, Alta. W. H. SHIELD, Sec'y.

We are organizing an association to be known as the Cereal Farmers Union ultimately to be united with the United Farmers of Alberta. We would like to secure constitutions and bylaws which govern all the different associations which come under the central body of the U.F.A. and information on the steps which must be taken to join the U.F.A.

Cereal, Alta. L. K. SCULLY.

Hill Crest Union is one of the younger branches of the U.F.A., but the members are enthusiastic, and no better evidence of this could be found than the splendid hearing they gave to the general secretary when he visited them on the occasion of their regular meeting on Saturday evening, September 16. Despite the fact that harvesting had only just started and there was every evidence of a bad rain storm coming up at any moment (it came) nearly all the members turned out and listened very attentively to the remarks made. The Hill Crest district had at one time many members of a Limited Society which eventually went to the wall, and therefore quite a lot of the time of the meeting was taken up in an explanation of the difference between the two associations and stress was laid on the fact that the U.F.A. stood for the moral and social advancement of the whole country, taking as the watchwords, Agitation, Organization, Co-operation, Education. The different questions of the U.F.A. were taken up along the usual lines and all seemed well satisfied with the progress being made by the association.

A good sized crowd was in attendance at the Opera House, Pincher Creek, on Friday afternoon, September 15, when E. J. Fream, general secretary of the U.F.A., was billed to deliver an address. Unfortunately, the impression was abroad that the address would be upon the subject of reciprocity and that one of the candidates for political honors in that constituency would be endorsed. Mr. Fream soon pointed out that this was a mistake, and asked, if it was the intention to hold a political meeting, that the members would first kindly excuse him and allow him to leave the meeting. The explanation was accepted and the request for some information on the work of the U.F.A. to be given, with the result that for nearly two hours the audience listened to the policy of the U.F.A. being expounded. Mr. Buchanan, of Cowley, director for the Macleod constituency, was chairman, and members of the U.F.A. from all parts of the Pincher Creek district were present. Mr. Fream outlined the organization of the Alberta farmers' association and the part taken by the farmers of Pincher Creek in that early work, and then took up the negotiations leading to the amalgamation of the two existing societies in Alberta into the U.F.A., following down with some of the question which had been always to the front, including the establishment of terminal facilities at the Pacific Coast, the chilled meat trade and many other questions. He showed further the work which was being undertaken in the matter of securing relief from the present fireguard regulations, the freight rates to the West, regulations dealing with the shipment of cattle, and many other matters of moment. He also showed how the association had been of assistance to many individual members in cases which were of importance to them only, but which would probably not have been settled so quickly if the U.F.A. had not taken a hand in same. As the key stone of the arch for the future building, he gave Direct Legislation, and showed how this, coupled then with taxation of land values, would be of material assistance to all, and the address closed with a brief explanation of the policy of The Guide and an appeal for support. The meeting terminated with a very cordial vote of thanks to the speaker and on all sides the statement was made that the explanations given would result

in a further strengthening of the U.F.A. in the Pincher Creek district.

Kipp Union has adopted a resolution favoring the large municipality similar to the Saskatchewan law as set forth in Circular No. 7. We are also in favor of the Initiative and Referendum, but suggest that the Recall be placed at fifty per cent. of the voters in place of twenty-five. In regard to transferring members, we believe that the Sweet Valley resolution is a good one and favor something along those lines. We think it would be a good idea for the central office to get clearance cards printed and furnish same to the locals at a set price per dozen, and then that any member wishing to transfer must have a card signed by the local secretary before he can be admitted in another local. The water question came in for further discussion and it was decided to ask the general secretary to request the different locals to petition the Dominion government to set aside in the general estimates money enough to take the levels and find out how much water can be put on to the different districts to supply water for domestic purposes and the cost of same, also to advance eighty-five per cent. of the money to build the ditches on a forty year payment plan. Our local is still growing and the members are getting good value for their money in joining the U. F. A. Far more benefit could be derived, however, if the members would turn out more regularly and not leave everything to the few faithful standbys, thus riding the willing horse to death.

ED. A. DIXON, Sec'y.

Kipp, Alta.

For all round enthusiasm and whole-hearted interest in the work, it will be a long time before such another meeting as that held at Dalroy on Tuesday evening, September 12, will be found. Arrangements had been made for E. J. Fream, general secretary, and T. L. Swift, of the G. G. G. Co., Calgary, to be at the meeting, and when it was called together by President Merriam a crowded school house greeted the speakers, many being compelled to stand up throughout the meeting. The chairman called upon the general secretary first and he outlined the work of the U. F. A., what it had accomplished, what it was trying to accomplish and the method of procedure, and appealed to all present to assist in the work which had been undertaken. Mr. Swift took up the work of the Grain Company and The Guide and showed how co-operation on the part of the three interests would make all more successful. Mr. Swift also took up the terminal elevator question, and the shipping of grain over the loading platform, fully explaining the two subjects to the satisfaction of all concerned. A hearty vote of thanks to the speakers was unanimously passed and then the ladies came forward with their share of the entertainment, in the shape of a magnificent supper, which was appreciated by all. The members of Dalroy Union are keenly interested in the work and it is safe to predict that they will do much to further the interests of the U. F. A. in the near future. The speakers had a pleasant drive out to Dalroy and were kindly entertained by Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Scott, who showed in the best possible manner on the table, that Dalroy district is without a peer even in the province of Alberta when it comes to raising good things to eat. The meeting concluded about 1.30 a.m., and the speakers then journeyed back to town, so as to be ready for the next day's work, reaching there just before the break of dawn, fully satisfied with the meeting and with the many expressions of confidence given to them by those present.

Farm Drainage

Continued from Page 7

self. If he took a cubic foot of soil from drained land and a similar amount from undrained land, dried the two samples completely and weighed, he would find that the drained was much lighter. Result, it must contain more pore space, a very important fact, for a porous soil with drains below gives ready escape for excess water, and air follows into the soil aiding the germination of seeds and the growth of plants, for air about the roots is just as essential to the life of the plants as air in the lungs is to the life of man. In addition to this air becomes heated easier in the spring than water and consequently the warm air following the spring rains warms up the land and making the field considerably earlier than an undrained field. The roots are also able to develop to a greater extent. A compact soil on the other hand retards downward escape of water, and after the soil becomes saturated the particles run together and take longer to warm, while the excess water flows away over the surface or lies in ponds till dried by evaporation, with the result that germination and plant growth cease or are delayed and the land becomes stagnant or sour in many cases.

Holds Moisture

But perhaps of more importance yet is the fact that by increasing the porosity of the soil, a drained soil when ready to work has more water in it for the crops than an undrained when it is ready to work. This undoubtedly may seem strange at first but upon consideration it will be seen that more pore space in a soil means more room for water. Actual tests have shown that the difference between the water holding capacity of a loam soil when left loose like a drained field, and packed tight like an undrained is as much as 28% in favor of the former. What does this mean? Prof. Day in discussing the question states, "Loams, compact, have been proven to retain, after saturation, and drainage, from four to five inches of water in the first foot of soil, (they are about 50% pore space), and nearly as much in the second and third. Twenty-eight per cent of 4 inches amounts to 1.12 inches, hence drainage, by rendering a loam more porous, makes it retain about one inch more water in each foot of soil, and if the drains are 8 feet deep, this would mean three inches more of water than if the soil was not drained." Consider what this would mean in the semi-arid or dry sections of the West. Last summer the rainfall during the growing season at the Lethbridge Experimental Farm, Alta., was only two inches. In many portions of Southern Manitoba and Saskatchewan the annual precipitation ranges from twelve to fifteen inches. In these sections an increase of three inches would mean success where failure resulted before. Two things prevent rain from sinking rapidly in undrained soil, first, the lack of pore space; and second, as the foul air can only escape upwards half the surface pores must be full of escaping air while the other half full of descending water. In drained soil foul air can escape downwards through the drains, while the attraction of the particles of soil for water, as well as the cohesion of the molecules of water themselves is greater than the force of gravity and the water is retained instead of passing off into the soil. In addition to this capillary action is greater in a drained soil and consequently more water is brought up from the vast store house in the sub-soil to supply the immediate needs of the growing crop, thus in every way the available supply of moisture is increased as far as it is in the power of the farmer to do so. With the introduction of warm air and the removal of foul gases and surplus water in the soil the presence of minute organisms called bacteria is noticed. These little organisms prepare as it were all plant food into the form in which it is available for consumption by the roots of the plant. Fresh air is essential to their existence, and their presence guarantees a larger available supply, and consequently the more extensive the root system in a drained soil the more will plants be able to make use of this advantage.

Open Ditch Drains

So far underdrainage has been the chief topic of discussion, as undoubtedly this is recognized as the best method

where possible. In many districts, however, shallow open ditches give exceptionally good results and is the cheapest and simplest method of collecting excessive surface water. This plan of drainage can usually be worked out by the farmer without the aid of an engineer; for only in exceptional cases are such services necessary to determine, where there is a choice, the most economical route of a ditch. The surface ditch is not intended for a thorough drainage of the land, but merely for the removal of surface water, so that when a storm is over absorption and evaporation may at once begin the work of restoring the soil to a cultivatable condition without a delay of several days, pending the removal of large quantities of standing water. Such ditches, unless through high ridges, should be made wide enough to be readily crossed by farm machinery so that they will not interfere with cultivation. If their beds are too wet for farm crops they can be often sown in grass and mowed each year; which will keep them clean and give some returns on the land occupied.

By intelligent and careful ditching the farmer can in the course of a few years at a very small expense get his land in such a condition that the surface water will soon disappear; except in some of the deeper and larger sloughs where it can do no harm. In time he will be able to drain these sloughs as well and then his land will be practically free from surface-water.

The Needs of Manitoba

But to return to Western conditions. Little drainage of either description is employed except in certain sections of Southern Manitoba where large open Government ditches have been opened up in very low places. The beneficial results of these have been seen but too often are they curtailed by neglect in keeping the ditch open and free from weeds. In some municipalities sediment is allowed to fill up the ditch and weeds to find a breeding place because it is a "Government ditch" and therefore belongs to no one in particular.

Artificial drainage is seldom employed in new districts where land is cheap and labor dear. In parts of Saskatchewan and Alberta the time has not arrived for the installing of drainage systems. In Manitoba, and Southern Manitoba in particular, artificial drainage will have to be employed before many years are out, if farming is to be conducted on a remunerative basis. Just which system is the most satisfactory at the present time is hard to say, but that the time is ripe is very evident. Prof. Thomas Shaw, the father of agricultural education in the Western States, now of Minnesota and the Dakotas, in an interview with the writer last spring, while with the Manitoba Agricultural College special train, stated:—"I think the land between Emerson and Winnipeg would profit immensely by drainage both surface and underdrainage. Before underdrainage can become effective it will be necessary to construct large open drains, and that

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is a work that cannot be done by the farmer himself, but by the municipalities under the direction of the legislature. As soon as this section is properly drained it will be one of the most productive and valuable in the province, and should be worth not less than \$100 per acre in value." Such is the opinion of a man who is recognized as one of the leading agriculturalists on the North American continent to-day. Is it not worth considering both by the agricultural societies and the provincial department of agriculture?

What experiments have been carried on in the above mentioned districts by the agricultural authorities to determine whether tile underdrainage, which is so successful in Ontario, can be used in Manitoba? None, and as far as could be learnt on the best authority the only tile drainage installed in the West is on the Dominion Experimental Farm, Brandon, where some drains were inserted to dry up some pot holes. These were laid fairly deep, five or six feet, and have been working smoothly ever since they were laid, several years ago. If success has been achieved so far, why have other experiments not been conducted? In Ontario the provincial department of agriculture is undertaking this work. Why should not the same be done in Manitoba? Surely half a dozen farms could be secured in various sections where five and ten acre fields could be properly underdrained and the results noted. Many prominent farmers would even be willing to pay half or the entire expense

of laying the tile providing the government would provide the tile and undertake the supervision of laying the same. Southern Manitoba needs drainage badly and surely the population and importance of this half of the province needs some consideration from those in authority. In the same way as a new district is driven to adopt a suitable system of rotation, so will the low lying area of Southern Manitoba be compelled to adopt a suitable system of drainage within the next few years to maintain paying returns. With the adoption of such a system an important step will be taken in the improvement of farming conditions in the province, and instead of remaining dormant, Manitoba will be heralded as keeping abreast of the times. The day of the wild hay and continuous grain cropping is past, and the dawn of scientific farming is fast approaching with the adoption of rotation of crops, and suitable systems of drainage.

The recent energy shown by the French Minister of Finance in hunting out and cutting down sinecures of all kinds has roused perturbation in the mind of a humble, but little known, French functionary. This is the official lady's maid attached to the wife of the prime minister. She is lodged, clothed, and fed at the expense of the Republic, and, in addition, receives 100 fr. a month salary. But since the fall of the Combes cabinet in 1905 she has had nothing to do, for all the succeeding premiers have either been widowers, bachelors, or divorced.



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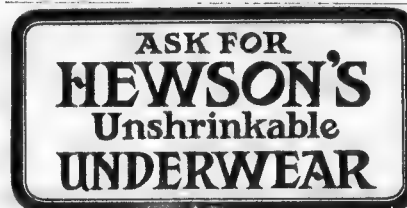
While such a combination is now impracticable, there remains the danger that our great railroad systems interested in the transcontinental traffic may obtain control of the steamship lines between our eastern and western seaports. The Southern Pacific railroad company, it is well known, maintains a steamship service

between New York and New Orleans; and it would naturally develop a similar service between New York and San Francisco after the opening of the canal. Judging the future by the past, that powerful corporation would endeavor to monopolize all the important lines using the canal for the trade between the coasts. Success in such an undertaking would mean the substantial elimination of competition between the land and water routes.

The incorporation last week under the New Jersey laws of a \$15,000,000 steamship company, by Baltimore capitalists, reveals the efforts the government has thus far made to prevent the railroad interests from dominating the canal traffic. The first suggestion that such a company be organized came from the secretary of war two or three years ago, and the postal department of the government has taken steps to aid the enterprise by advertising for bids on mail contracts, one from New York to Colon, another from New Orleans to Colon, and a third from Seattle and San Francisco to Panama. It is evident that the new company

expects to secure these contracts, inasmuch as it has strictly conformed in its articles of incorporation to the rigid stipulations laid down by the postmaster-general concerning the steamship company's absolute independence of railroad control. On its part, the government binds itself not to give mail contracts to any company not conforming in the same way to its requirements.

If the plans can be successfully carried out, the facilities offered should prove highly advantageous to the people of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Whether the new company, and all American shipping indeed, will be granted canal tolls less than those imposed upon foreign shipping remains to be seen; the canal treaty with Great Britain apparently forbade discrimination of this sort, but the last Congress was importuned to establish special rates for ships carrying the American flag. The new steamship company expects to develop a large business with South America and to capture much of the trade now practically monopolized by Europeans. Its plans are broadly conceived and far-reaching. Such a line of steamships as the company proposes to furnish the public, independent of the railroad influence, ought to be made profitable and it is in every way to the interest of our people that it should be a commercial success.—Springfield Republican.





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282 Hargrave Street, Winnipeg

Farm Problems

Any reader of The Guide who wishes an answer to any problem on the farm can have them answered in this column. These questions are valuable to all farmers, and should assist them to a more profitable return for their labors. All questions are answered without charge. Answers by the Correspondence School of Scientific Farming.

ALFALFA AND THISTLES

W. T. C., Hazel, Man.—Would you deem it advisable to attempt raising alfalfa on land where plenty of the adjacent farms are badly infested with Sow Thistles? These Sow Thistles are allowed to seed every year.

Ans.—Under the above conditions it would be advisable to leave alfalfa alone for the present. You cannot get at the Sow Thistles in the alfalfa crop and consequently it would be rather dangerous to devote a field to this crop at present, as it might result in the field becoming infested with one of the worst pests that the farmer has to contend with. If you could prevail upon the Weed Inspector to have those thistles cut on the adjacent farms, and have some security that they will be cut in the future, then it might be well to try alfalfa as danger would be eliminated. Until you are certain of having these weeds cut before they seed, however, careful consideration should be indulged in before running any chances.

ENSILAGE CORN

I. D. P., Dugald, Man.—Is it profitable to raise corn for fodder or ensilage when it must be cut just as it silks to escape frosts? Would not sweet corn which nearly matures be better?

Ans.—If it is essential, to cut your corn just when it is beginning to silk to escape frost we think that undoubtedly sweet corn would be more preferable, but the serious objection is that sweet corn is very short and you consequently get a very light crop. As you know, for both fodder and ensilage purposes we endeavor to get as much bulk as possible in conjunction with the crop maturing to a certain extent. The best plan would be to adopt an intermediary course and select a flint variety, like the North Dakota, from which you will get the required bulk and at the same time it will be far enough advanced to lay up a supply of sugar. For silage or ensilage purposes corn is always cut in the early dough stage and this stage is generally reached by the flint varieties before frost, if it has been planted about May 24. If the weather should become threatening before this stage is reached and you find that it would be expedient to cut early on account of frost, almost as good results will be obtained if you leave the corn to wilt for a few days in the shock in the field. This wilting gets rid of superfluous moisture in the leaves and the corn can then be stored in the silo without much danger of its souring. Should the ensilage be stored immediately this green corn is cut it is liable to become sour in the silo and unfit for food for dairy cattle. Good results are being obtained from the use of early flint varieties in various sections, not only in Manitoba, but also in Saskatchewan and Alberta.

VENTILATING STABLE

A. D. K., Lloydminster, Sask.—I would be very much obliged if you could give me through the columns of your valuable paper some information regarding the best methods I could employ to ventilate my stable?

Ans.—From the information given we presume that you have your stable already built and that it is not your intention to build a new one. We are, therefore, suggesting some remedies which certainly could be improved upon if you were building a new stable.

First—If you have sufficient doors in your stable, that is, a fairly wide door every 10 or 15 feet, insert transoms over them opening inwardly and upwardly and set at angle of 65 degrees. This will shoot the air up towards the ceiling and as the cold air is heavier than the warm air of the stable it will gradually sink down like a spray on the stock below, becoming warm as it descends, consequently when it reaches the backs of the stock it will be warm enough not to cause any injury.

Second—Another plan is to insert old boiler tubes of from 2 to 3 inches in diameter through the wall near the ceiling

every 15 feet. The most convenient place, if possible, is right under the joists.

Third—Yet another way which is termed the "Rutherford system" is to take in the air under the floor through tubes, drain tiles or old boiler tubes. The tile is laid from the outside under the wall and brought up through the floor to the top of the same, generally in the passage or feedway between the stalls. These tubes can be inserted about the same distance, 15 or 20 feet, apart and give good results. The foul air being warm naturally rises up to the ceiling where it should be let out through a square box in the centre of the roof which goes right up to the cupola or ridge of the barn.

As stated above more up-to-date methods could be given if you were

building a stable, but when a barn is once built it is hard to insert air shafts on the inside of the walls and consequently the best remedies must be made use of

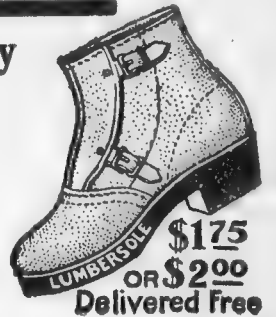
In Illinois, says a noted investigator of social conditions, it was recently shown that the state expends \$1,187,000 on educating (?) children who die of tuberculosis before reaching the twentieth year. Here, in Canada, the death rate is very high from the same cause. The time has now arrived when we must take up the question of what is a practical educational system for our schools; why not use the columns of your own paper to arrive at what is a practical education for both boys and girls?

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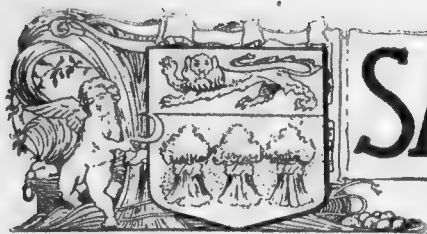
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SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by Fred. W. Green, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Sask.

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F. W. Green, Esq.,
Sec., Sask. G.G.A.,
Moose Jaw, Sask.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Acting on the instructions given by the executive of the association, the undersigned, accompanied by Mr. Paynter, waited on the provincial government for the purpose of laying before them the resolutions passed at the last convention of the association.

The members of the government present were Messrs. Scott, MacNab and Motherwell.

The government promised their most careful consideration of all the resolutions presented, particular attention being paid to the one dealing with hail insurance, upon which Mr. Paynter read a carefully prepared paper, explaining and amplifying the resolutions passed by the convention.

The government seemed very interested, indeed, over this proposal. They asked a number of questions, which each member of the delegation assisted in clarifying, and at their request we left Mr. Paynter's paper with them in order that they might have our thoughts on the matter under discussion.

The government seemed to regard the whole proposition with very great interest, and while they did not give us any definite promise, each member of the delegation was under the impression that we might reasonably hope to see the suggestions embodied in legislation at no distant period, possibly during the next session of parliament.

We are enclosing you a copy of the paper read by Mr. Paynter, which may be said to give a skeleton outline of the scheme, which, of course, might need to be altered considerably to be entirely practicable.

Yours truly,
GEO. LANGLEY,
CHAS. A. DUNNING.

Regina, Sask., Oct. 12, 1911.

PLAN OF PROVINCIAL HAIL INSURANCE

Sirs:—

Some time previous to the discontinuance of the government hail insurance in 1908 the idea of a better plan of insurance was taking root among the farmers of this province and at the Grain Growers' conventions of 1908 at Saskatoon and 1909 at Rayburn, the discussion of this subject occupied a considerable portion of those conventions. At the assembling of the convention at Prince Albert in 1910 it became evident that the delegates were about evenly divided on the hail insurance question. One faction seemed determined to pass a resolution asking the provincial government to pass a bill providing for compulsory hail insurance for which all land would be assessed and taxed at two cents per acre. The other faction, coming from those parts of the province where stock raising was the principal industry or from districts which had not been visited by hail were just as determined that the resolution should not pass, and while this discussion was in progress I saw the probability of uniting those two factions on lines which would be agreeable to both parties, so I quickly prepared the following resolution which was passed almost unanimously by that convention of over six hundred delegates from all parts of the province.

"Whereas the hail insurance companies now operating in Saskatchewan are not doing a business acceptable to the farmers of the province,

"Therefore be it resolved that a provincial hail insurance system be established, the revenue for the said system to be raised by a tax not exceeding two cents per acre, all land to be subject to said assessment, providing that any resident ratepayer be allowed to register out one section or less from the assessment and participation in the benefits."

Then, after a year of thought and study given to this subject, the same

resolution was again passed unanimously at the convention held in Regina during the present year. So you will understand that we come to you only after careful and due consideration of this once difficult problem, provincial hail insurance.

The resolution contains the plan in general but we have gone further and worked out the plan in detail and we wish to draw your attention to the fact that the legislation we are asking is voluntary in its nature, merely putting into the hands of the farmers of this province legislative machinery which they may use or not as they desire. No community or individual is compelled to do anything they do not wish to do, having the option of not paying the tax and then, of course, not participating in its benefits.

This plan of voluntary legislation you will note is along the line of previous legislation by your government. As an instance, I might cite the Telephone and Elevator Bills introduced and passed by your government and the popular way in which these bills have been received by the people should give you assurance in following along the same line in relation to hail insurance.

"That the present system of company insurance is not satisfactory to the farmers of this province." We wish to point to the declaration in this resolution and as corroborative proof we might compare the total amount of crop acres in the province with the total amount of insurance done by the several companies operating within its boundaries and then we must remember that a great many of the farmers taking out company insurance do so only because there is nothing better offered. And in case the government decided to pass a hail insurance bill, we would propose that the private companies be allowed to continue their operations and let the farmers themselves decide which system was the most economical from their standpoint. There are three reasons why the company system is expensive to the farmer: First, the heavy cost of securing business; second, heavy cost of settling claims for damages; and third, the unsatisfactory methods of determining the percentage of loss if the crop is not totally destroyed; and I might say, fourth, the natural desire of the company to make good dividends for its stockholders.

The bill which we respectfully ask your government to pass should provide:

First, that the extension of the hail insurance area should be effected by a majority vote of any rural municipality or local improvement district;

Second, that at least six municipalities or local improvement districts shall elect to come under the hail insurance ordinance before any would be authorized to levy a hail tax;

Third, that the tax shall be fixed at two cents per acre on all lands situated within these municipalities and should not be reduced until a reserve fund had accumulated equal to twice the annual tax of the past preceding year;

Fourth, that any ratepayer resident in such municipalities shall have the privilege upon receiving notice of assessment for hail insurance purposes of withdrawing from the payment of such tax and participating in its benefits of not more than one section of land by duly notifying the secretary of his municipality within thirty days of the mailing of such assessment notice;

Fifth, that two and one-half per cent. of all monies thus collected shall be retained by the municipalities levying such tax, the balance to be forwarded to the government of Saskatchewan on or before the first day of December in each year;

Sixth, that the government shall hold such monies paid in by the several municipalities in trust to be used exclusively for settlement of hail losses and necessary expenses of disbursement;

Seventh, that all claims for indemnity under the provisions of the act must be

mailed by registered letter to the secretary-treasurer of the municipality within three days after such loss and not later than the fifteenth day of September in the year the loss was sustained; provided also that the claimant, upon completion of the threshing of such damaged grain shall forthwith furnish a declaration to that effect, also stating the value of such crop per acre for feed purposes;

Eighth, that all claims for indemnity under the act should be passed by the municipal council under whose jurisdiction the lands are situated before being paid by the government; provided also that should the funds held by the government for hail insurance be insufficient to settle all claims in full, then the whole amount at the disposal of the government shall be apportioned equally over all claims passed by the several municipal councils; provided also that any local improvement district shall have the same privileges under the act as the rural municipalities;

Ninth, that any applicant for reimbursement under the act upon furnishing satisfactory evidence to the municipal council as to the percentage of crop damage shall be entitled to receive six cents per acre for every one per cent. of damage to said crop.

Tenth, each municipality coming under the act shall appoint a municipal hail inspector who shall inspect all losses and in each case the expense of such inspection deducted from the of such inspection shall be deducted from the amount of money due in settlement of such claim.

The two cents per acre would give a revenue of about \$4,000.00 from each municipality of nine townships, which would raise the insurance fund to \$24,000.00 for the first assessment under the act.

MACHIAVELLIANISM

Close the mills; pay off the men; sell all the lumber through one office; permit dealers to buy only from one office; put all independent dealers clear out of business; government must put a duty on all American lumber; all American dealers also to be driven from the lumber trade; 200 lumber travellers to be discharged; lumber prices generally to be advanced. The above is the reported outcome of the meeting of the Mountain Lumbermen's association recently held at Calgary. Of course this is all intended as the expression of the patriotic desire on the part of the lumbermen for the extension of mixed farming and general goodwill to farmers in order to put a better foundation in agriculture on the Western prairies. Farmers doubtless will so regard it, and see now no further need for effort on their part at the business of self defence.

THE RAILWAY ACT

We stand corrected. The splendid work done by the Canadian Council of Agriculture as reported by Mr. Bower was an oversight of ours. We have sent a copy of Mr. Bower's letter to our Saltecoats correspondent. We are sorry, however, the act is still the same old act and our statement regarding its operation is unchallenged.

CO-OPERATION

Co-operation is religion pure and simple. It is something which all your senses recognize and long for in proportion to the good there is in you.

Do not complain about the weakness of the association, rather supply it with what is lacking.

In answering a letter that seems to have done you an injustice, always remember that the other party has likely had time to reflect and cool before he can receive your reply.

It broadens a man generally to get the other fellow's viewpoint.

If a man from his mouth down is worth \$2.50 per day, how much is a man worth who uses the other part of himself day and night in your behalf?

No one admires you for what you can say or do once you get good and mad; it is the steady average of your every-day life that counts.

Try to say only those things you will be proud to have your friends remember.

There is not much in pointing out faults, although we often have to handle an unclean thing to get rid of it.

The annual gathering of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator company managers in the years to come is likely to be one of the most important conventions in the province and fraught with most vital possibilities.

As we think of the farmers' vast annual expenditure for flour, twine, coal, lumber, nails, barbed wire, implements, fruit, etc., and then of our feeble efforts in the A.B.C. of co-operation, we long for the time when we shall be able to read and write about it.

What is a farmer? What is citizenship in Canada? What is a legislator? What a political economist? What meaneth co-operation, religion and brotherhood?

NEWSY BRIEFLETS

Halcyonia sends us \$13.50 membership fees. They have two members at Halcyonia who are in this warfare for life. The secretary asks what about the organized farmers now?

Invermay sends in fees for one more member. Well, every little one added to what you've got certainly makes one more, so keep on gathering the wanderers in.

Lawson and Bridgeford got on their ear about cars and they got the cars.

Salvador had a resurrection. Consternation seized those who were watching the burial plot. They have sent us in \$18.50 membership fees; they have had an unfortunate year, and are now out for the benefits of organization. Now, if they go in for a comprehensive study of all the duties involved in fatherhood, brotherhood and a freeman's obligation to the state, they will have something to do this coming winter, from which the whole province will receive a benefit. These 37 men united make a rather big man, and joined to our 20,000 other members, gives a Samsonlike appearance.

Star City gets another member.

A. H. Johnston, Scottville, sends us \$4.00. They have 39 members in this new association and are going in for more. Good for the Scots.

Dundurn is looking into constitutional matters and the question of by-laws for the proper administration of local affairs. Good! Nothing like a clear understanding.

Mr. E. A. Partridge is at central headquarters this week with the committee drafting a plan for future operations of the association. The said plan is to be discussed at the coming directors' meeting on the first of November, and is likely to be far-reaching in its effects.

CORRUGATED IRON

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THE LUMBER COMBINE

Far-reaching changes were decided on at the conference held in Calgary by the members of the Coast and Mountain Lumbermen's associations. It was decided among the members that they would close down a large number of their mills this coming season, and in some of the mountain mills not a wheel will turn until 1913. Horses are to be sold off, camps will be abandoned and generally the lumber men will mark time for about a year.

Another important change which was agreed upon was that the lumber at present in stock in the various mills will be sold through one office, to be located in Calgary. Possibly the mountain and coast associations will have separate offices, but there will not be more than two selling agencies at the outside.

It is said that the dealers and mills are all pretty well stocked and the idea in selling through one office is that the mills will get cleaned out of their surplus lines. As the business has been conducted for the past year there has been some cutting in prices. If a mill had a large stock of one particular line on hand, it would tell its travellers to make a cut of from \$1 to \$3 a thousand on this particular article.

Under the present arrangement all competition is to be removed. The dealers can only buy from the head office in Calgary and only at one price. The effect of the new arrangement will also be to bring all the mills into the association. It can easily be seen that independent owners will not have any chance against the members of the association, which would put the lumber in at a cut price, and put the independent man out of business in short order.

The trade for the past year has been somewhat annoyed by the encroachments of the American mills. It was decided at the meeting Saturday that the association would meet all cuts that the Americans might make.

Want Protection

In the meantime an effort will be made to have the government put a duty on American lumber that will give them protection in the rough lines of lumber, in which they have to meet the keenest competition at present.

As a result of the placing of the lumber from one office alone, there will be nearly 200 lumber travellers out of employment. The individual salesmen that the millmen had on the road will now be out of employment, as it is anticipated that through the new arrangements, probably ten or a dozen travellers will be able to handle all the orders.

Those in close touch with the lumber business say there is not likely to be any advance in the price of lumber until next spring at least. It is not known whether there will be even then, but it is reasonable to suppose that when the dealers' yards are fairly cleared and the mills have their surplus stock disposed of, there will be another meeting of the association and a new price will be set for at least part of their output.

In the meantime it will be taken as an assured fact that the price list which the mill men have adopted will be adhered to without any variation.

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He knows just what depth and the time for plowing, harrowing, discing and seeding required for each kind of soil and each individual crop on his farm.

That "wheat is wheat" is no longer accepted by the scientific farmer. There is as much difference between varieties best adapted to certain localities as between a "scrub" and champion horse. And, more, he knows that "like produces like"

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who has felt the need of greater knowledge in farming operations? If you are you will welcome our course of Scientific Farming Methods by mail. Our lessons are prepared by the strongest staff of agricultural experts on the North American continent and include such men as Prof. S. A. Bedford, Prof. H. L. Bolley, Prof. Thos. Shaw, Prof. W. H. Day, Mr. R. E. Drennan, James Murray, Arch. Mitchell, W. H. Fairfield, Prof. C. H. Lee, Norman M. Ross, Prof. F. C. Elford, Prof. R. M. Dolve, Prof. O. I. Guinness and others.

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Our Progress Number

The issue of The Guide on December 6 will be something new in western journalism. It will be the biggest issue of The Guide ever published and it will be by long odds the best number. We are calling it our "Progress Number." As the title indicates this big issue will contain a record of the progress of the farmers' organization throughout Canada and the possibilities of the future. The best thoughts of leading progressive thinkers will be set forth in the "Progress Number." This big issue will contain an historically accurate account of the rise and growth of the farmers' organization. It will deal not only with the organization in the Prairie Provinces but in the other provinces of Canada as well. The Canadian farmers have accomplished a great deal by their organized efforts, and in some ways have surpassed all other countries. The achievements of farmers in other countries will be set forth and their experience will benefit our farmers in their work here.

Direct Legislation, Taxation of Land Values, Tariff Reduction, Co-operation among Farmers, Railway Regulation and Lower Freight Rates, Better Farming Methods, Improvements in the Grain Trade, Public Ownership of Public Utilities, Better Conditions for our Women, Better schools for our Children, More Efficient educational and organization work among our Farmers, General Training of our young men and women in Agricultural and Domestic Science. These are some of the progressive subjects that will be dealt with in our "Progress Number."

There will be also the story of the rise and growth of each of the associations, the Grain Growers' Grain Company and the Grain Growers' Guide. The germ of progress is in the very air and it is upon the farmers will fall the chief burden of making Canada a real democratic country where every citizen will have a square deal—a country of industrious, educated and frugal people and of happy, healthy and contented homes—a country where extremes of wealth and poverty will not be known.

It is to meet this spirit of the times that the "Progress Number" of The Guide is intended. The articles will be contributed by leading men in the farmers' organization and also by other men equally interested in the cause of democracy. In addition there will be some very fine Christmas articles and pictures. The illustrations will be one of the chief features of the "Progress Number" and it will attract the attention of every reader. Special attention will be given to the problems of the women on the farms. There will also be several real interesting stories for old and young. The boys and girls will find something that will make them want to sit up late to read. The cover design on the "Progress Number" will be in three colors and very handsome. It represents one of the ancient heralds that we have conjured up to sound the call to the farmers of Canada to join hands in future progress.

There is a tremendous amount of work involved in preparing such a number. It will contain more reading matter and more valuable information than a 150 page book that sells for \$1.50. But we are going to give the "Progress Number" as a free gift to every regular subscriber. There will be more than eight tons of paper consumed in printing the paper.

We are going to ask our readers to join hands with us to send this "Progress Number" of The Guide far and wide throughout the English speaking world, particularly in Canada. We will mail a copy of the "Progress Number" to any address for 15 cents. We want to see a copy of it placed in the hands of every farmer in Western Canada and as many as possible in Eastern Canada, United States, Great Britain or any part of the British Empire. We want our readers to send copies to their friends. We want to get these orders in advance, so that we will know how many copies to print.

If every reader of The Guide will send from one to ten copies to friends we will print 50,000 copies of this great number. Every member of the legislature, the House of Commons and every public official should receive a copy of our "Progress Number." How much will our readers do to help this great work? We promise that this issue will be worth more than \$1.00. We sell it for fifteen cents. Let us have your orders now. Fill out the coupon below and send it in at once with money or post office order. The "Progress Number" will do missionary work wherever it goes.

Please send one copy of the great "Progress Number" of The Guide to be published December 6, to each of the addresses given below for which I enclose, being fifteen cents for each copy. Seven copies will be sent for \$1.00. Stamps or post office orders are equally acceptable.

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Australia's Troubles

Go where we may in this world, and the problems which the people are trying to solve are very much the same. Our Australian cousins, who are generally believed to be among the most progressive in the empire, are being oppressed by trusts and kept poor by the high cost of living, even as the people of Canada are.

The Sunday Times, of Perth, West Australia, says:

"It seems so anomalous that while the lands of the State should be opened up and made to produce food in abundance, yet the cost of living is steadily rising. We now not only grow enough wheat to feed our own population but we are exporting millions of bushels. Nevertheless, the price of bread is higher than it has ever been, and the bread buccaneers threaten to put it up some more. At one time we had to import mutton from the Eastern States, and the price was fairly reasonable; now we are talking about exporting lambs, and the cost of mutton is at least 33 1-3rd per cent. higher. Sugar is at least 25 per cent. dearer than it was five years ago, and potatoes are 300 per cent. higher. All these appreciations, added to 25 to 30 per cent. on rents, which again causes the cost of clothes to rise, is making the household treasurer as hypochondriacal as Premier Wilson was when the State finances were represented by a quarter of a million accumulated deficit."

"The Sunday Times" deputed a member of its staff to find out the why and the wherefore of this condition of things, and also to see what hope there was for the future.

The Meat Ring

He sought a man who is interested in the Kimberley cattle business, though in a small way. He remarked:—

"The meat ring could reduce prices at once if they wanted to, but they don't want to. It is this way: If they can get as much for one bullock as they could for three, it is not likely that they will bring three 2000 miles just to give the people cheaper meat. They have absolute control of the supply and distribution, and they can rig the market just as they please. The small cattle-raisers have no chance. Say a man has 5000 or 10,000 head of stock up there, and he wants to get them to market. He must charter a steamer; but the ring would know, and they would send along a couple of steamers also. There would be plenty of cattle around Fremantle, and the small man would be met with the position that no one wanted his stock. No retailers could take them, and he would have to accept whatever the ring were generous enough to give him—and generosity is not one of their business faults."

Will Have Refrigerator

Won't the freezing works open up the trade?

"Not a bit. Cattle will be shipped alive all the same to Fremantle, where the chilled meats, or canned meat, will be exported. As I have pointed out, the ring has control of the retail trade, and no meat can be distributed except what they permit. The small pastoralist may slaughter and chill his meat at Wyndham, but what is the good of that if he cannot sell it in Fremantle or Perth? He is blocked. The freezing works will simply enable the ring to export all their surplus stock, and of course they will raise more cattle in Kimberley, but it won't benefit the consumers here."

But surely the great increase in sheep will destroy the ring's power?

"Not at all. They practically own all the retail shops, and will do with the sheep-owners as they do with the small cattle-man. Why, only the other day one of the biggest squatters in the Pilbarra country brought down 8000 sheep. He submitted them to auction, but could not get a bid; notwithstanding that mutton is selling as high as 8d. per lb. The ring simply boycotted him; and although he is rich he was helpless, and has had to send his sheep all over the country to keep them alive. As a matter of fact, the ring, when there are chilling works at North Fremantle, will probably buy up sheep and export them, making a profit on the transaction and regulating the local supplies at the same time. They are omnipotent. No; the Government cannot crush the ring, because the trade is carried on legitimately, albeit iniquitously. The only power that I know of is the Federal Government, which should

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all the principal cities in the world

put the law against monopolies or trusts into operation. They are prosecuting the Coal Vend—why don't they prosecute the Kimberley Cattle Trust? It is a matter that affects the workers more than anyone else, and Messrs. Fisher and Co. are the very men we expect to protect the workers from the rapacity of meat rings, sugar trusts and other inexorable monopolies."

The Humble Spud

The normal price of potatoes in Perth, according to the Sunday Times is 1s. 4d. per stone, which being interpreted means \$1.37 a bushel. When the above was written, however, the retail price was 3d. a pound, or \$3.60 a bushel, but in this case there is no suggestion of high prices being caused by a trust. West Australia does not produce sufficient potatoes for its own consumption, and considerable quantities are annually imported from other parts of Australia. The other states at the present time are affected by Irish blight, and to prevent the disease being brought into Western Australia the government prohibited the importation of potatoes. A potato famine naturally resulted and to relieve the situation the government decided to permit the importation of potatoes provided they were peeled at the docks under government supervision. Eleven tons were peeled under the eye of a departmental inspector on the first morning of the new regulation, and the peeled potatoes were sold at 11 shillings (\$2.65), per cwt. wholesale.

"The Home"

RULES FOR THE HOME HOW TO BE CHEERFUL

1. To never miss an opportunity for saying a kindly word, realizing that "kind hearts are more than coronets."
2. To carry the spirit of "cheerfulness" into our daily work and into our homes.
3. To despond never; but be ever mindful of the Father's love, Who has commanded us to "Love one another."
4. To "pass on" when possible the happiness, blessings and good things in life to those who are not so bountifully supplied as ourselves.
5. Not to forget, if trouble knocks at our door, to count up the blessings we have previously enjoyed.
6. To be specially thoughtful of, and attentive to, the old, the weak, the sick; never to pass them by without a pleasant word of greeting.
7. To make it our practice to cheer and help in every possible way all those amongst our friends, workmates and acquaintances whom we may find in bodily or mental trouble or distress.

In selecting the above title for this page we have taken into consideration the fact that the strongest and most enduring of human affections are centred around the home. It is the intention to make this department of The Guide of real vital interest to every member of every home into which The Guide enters in this great Western country. It is hoped that "The Home" department of The Guide will be to the women on the farm a welcome weekly visitor. Too frequently there is too much work and too little enjoyment for the housewife. She faces her problems quietly and day by day is burdened with care that can be partially lifted by meeting with other women in social conversation. There are today thousands of women on these Western prairies who are silently doing their part toward making this world better and brighter. If they knew each other better and extended a mutual helping hand life would be sweeter and happier. We want them to become better acquainted through these pages. We want them to send in their problems for others to answer and to send in their experiences to help others who are in difficulty. There are a thousand and one questions that come into the mind of the housewife every day that she can have answered by sending them in to our "Home" department. Let us know what "Home" means to you. Every woman has ideals toward which she is striving. What is the real home? What should be its influence upon the family? What should be its influence upon the community? The home is the foundation of the state and in the home, under the mother's care on these wide prairies, are today being reared the men and women who will decide the future of this nation. Are we rearing the coming generation wisely? Are we educating them to take their proper place in the work of the future? Are we teaching them that true greatness is measured by the ability of men and women to serve their fellow creatures? Are we giving them good books to read and thus inculcating a love of the best in life? Are we teaching them the value of good pictures? Are we doing all we can to bring them up to be well informed boys and girls with high ideals and a sincere desire to make their lives count in the world? What do you think about these questions? There is room in these pages for you to discuss these matters and all else of interest to the country home. Perhaps you have never written a letter for publication. Then begin now. Your thoughts will help others and your experience will guide others over rough places. Let us make this page a real home page. Address your letters "Home Department" Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

HOME AND MOTHER

The two most important words in the history of our nation. In the home the first lesson of life is taught and the

mother has it in her power to send forth men and women strong in health and virtue and unafraid. Men who can neither be conquered, bought or sold, who are qualified to influence the councils of the nation. No nation can serve efficiently unless it be physically sound and clean and spiritually pure.

THE HOME is the school in which love, kindness and mercy to all creatures must first be taught. The human education must start in the home with the tiny baby, and, as L. de St. Hubert Guyot says, "It is the education of the heart as well as the mind-education that gives boys and girls a brighter outlook on life and a broader understanding of its meanings, that has its beginning in kindness to the dumb beasts about you and its fulfilment in a civic condition, the beauty of which we cannot yet grasp—that will count in the end."

IF YOU WILL REMEMBER THIS you will be kind, and if you are kind to the lowest thing that is helpless, it cannot but follow that you will be kind to whatever helpless thing comes your way, be it a suffering child or an aged man, nor can you speak roughly in your home when you have remembered to speak kindly to the beasts in the fields. There is no use railing against the men or the women, but the time has come when both fathers and mothers must think and think carefully how



8892. A Graceful Girlish Model.

One Piece Dress for Misses and Small Women. A practical but stylish design is here shown. The fronts are crossed below the bust and the neck opening is outlined by a sailor collar. Gibson plaits lend breadth to the shoulders. The waist is cut on the popular "peasant" lines, and may be worn with or without the tucker. The skirt has a front and back panel, stitched in tuck effect and joined to side and back gores. Cashmere, serge, henrietta, washable fabrics or silk are all suitable for this charming creation. The Pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 14, 15, 16 and 18 years. It requires 4-5-8 yards of 44 inch material for the 16 year size, with 1 1/2 yard of 27 inch material for the tucker.

to fit their children physically, spiritually, mentally and morally, so as to build up a strong and permanent nation. Whether we work as club members or as individuals, let us keep only the beautiful before us. It is so easy for us to forget in the rush and the tiredness of our days. There are farmers' wives who live in the midst of beauty, see only the drudgery and monotony of work. If we could only show someone else the beauty of work

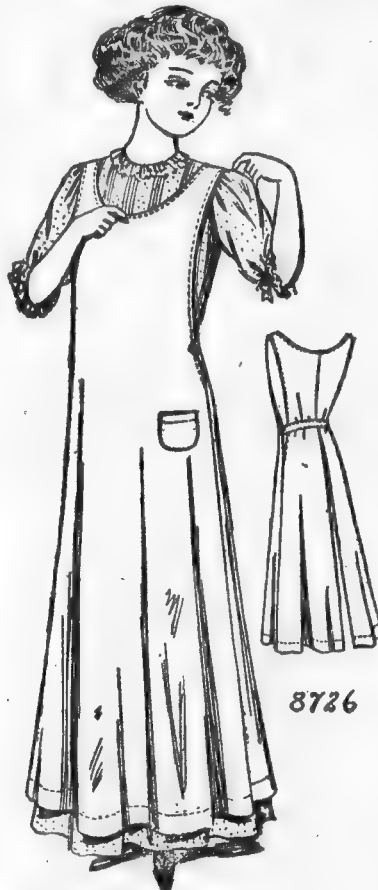
and keep it in view ourselves, we would accomplish most effective good.

THERE IS an Eastern proverb: "If a man has two loaves, let him sell one and buy a rose, for one is food for the body and the other for the soul." It is not enough to feed our children, although that is one of the most essential points in life; they must also have mental food and relaxation according to their needs.

BEGIN AGAIN

Every day is a fresh beginning, Listen, my soul, to the glad refrain, And spite of old sorrow and older sinning, And puzzles forecasted, and possible pain, Take heart with the day and begin again.

—Susan Coolidge.



8726. A Practical Apron.

A useful apron of generous housewifely size designed to protect the entire dress. The back is held in position by a strap of material that is buttoned to the front at the waistline. A pocket is a useful addition that will be appreciated by the wearer, although it may be omitted if desired. Gingham, denim, Holland and cambric are all suitable for the making, and finishing braid or narrow edging may be used for trimming. The Pattern is cut in 3 sizes: Small, Medium and Large. The Medium size requires 3 7-8 yards of 36 inch material.

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY

All matters that can help in any way for the comfort and betterment of kitchen or methods of cooking can be used in this column. Give us your ideas.

RICE BUNS

Required: Quarter of a pound of castor sugar.

Quarter of a pound of butter.

Quarter of a pound of flour.

Half a pound of ground rice.

One teaspoonful of baking-powder.

About half a gill of milk.

Four eggs.

Take two extra teaspoonfuls each of flour and castor sugar and mix them together. Well grease some patty tins, put a little of the mixed flour and sugar in each and shake it all over so as to coat the inside of the tin with it; shake out all that does not stick. Next mix together the flour, baking-powder and ground rice. Put the butter and sugar in a basin and beat them to a cream, then add the eggs one by one, beating each in separately; lastly, stir in the flour, etc., very lightly, and the milk. Fill the tins about two-thirds full of the mixture, put them on a baking-tin in a moderate oven, and bake them from ten to fifteen minutes. When they are done lift them carefully out of the tins and put them on a sieve to cool.

WHAT YOUNG MOTHERS ASK

Can you help me? I have a little girl and whenever she gets cold it goes to her chest, and she gets bronchitis. Will you kindly tell me what I ought to do for her?

Ans.—The very best cure for your little one is to harden her chest and then you will find no further trouble. To do this, stand her every morning in front of a basin of cold water, to which has been added a large handful of salt, and splash the water on her chest and arms and neck with a sponge. Then rub with a towel until the skin glows, and rub in a teaspoonful of cocoa oil. If the child is frightened of cold water I would advise you to start the first morning with it slightly warmer and every day get it a little colder. This is really wonderful in its effect on children with weak chests, but to have real effect it must be done every morning without missing. See that your little one has plenty of nourishing food and, if you can manage it, let her have porridge and cream for breakfast every day.

KITCHEN HINTS

1. Try placing the hands in cold water before making pastry.
2. If old bread or biscuits are moistened and heated again in the oven, they are as nice as when first made.
3. Never break eggs (to be fried) in skillet until the grease is hot, and when they have turned white underneath them, put in a tablespoon or two of cold water, shake gently a minute, and cover. The eggs will not stick, pop or fry brown before done.
4. A piece of sandpaper tacked firmly on a small board is the best thing I have found to scour steel knives and forks. Tack the paper on the under side of board, for over the side of the board is best for the curved fork.

A WELCOME GUEST

"Now," said aunt Maria, the comfortable, as she sat herself down in the big armchair for a pleasant visit, "now haven't you got any mending that's been waiting for me? I never calculate to bring any work of my own along when I go a-visiting, for 'most always I can find something to do where I go, and I'm not one that can be happy doing nothing all the time."

Truly it has been said of Aunt Maria that everybody liked her visits, because she was always ready to help in every household where she came.

The welcome visitor is the one who enters a home in the spirit of service and cheer, to give pleasure as well as to get it, to give recreation as well as to find it, to give rest as well as to take it.

It is the hands that are always ready for the "next thing," ears open to hear and delight in all new sounds, eyes open to see and find enjoyment in simple things, tongues free to praise where praise is deserved, mind ready to learn new methods and new opinions, heart open to feel and to return kindness and sympathy—all this goes to make up the truly welcome visitor, who mends not merely the worn garments, but the worn courage, the worn feelings, the worn spirit.

"Doing nothing all the time" or idly enjoying the work of others, never yet made a well person contented, rested or refreshed. Aunt Maria was wise in never "calculating" to bring any of her own work into her friend's home. If you would be a welcome visitor, leave at home your own worries and think only of brightening the home of your hosts. The skillful and the tactful visitor is the welcome guest.—Wellspring.

Dear Woman readers, please pass on this week's issue of "The Home" to your friends. It will delight them and they will thank you.

HOW TO SECURE THE GUIDE PATTERNS

To secure any of the patterns published in The Guide, all that is necessary is to send 10 cents to the Pattern Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, and state the number of the pattern, giving bust measure for waist patterns, waist measure for skirt patterns, and the age when ordering patterns for Misses or Children. It will require from ten days to two weeks to secure these patterns as they are supplied direct from the makers. No new worker need be nervous or afraid to use The Guide patterns. They are accurate and perfectly and plainly marked. Full directions for making are given with every pattern you buy; also the picture of the finished garment to use as a guide.

WELL, WELL!

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PRESERVING EGGS IN WATER GLASS

Of late years many experiments along this line have been tried for preserving eggs by methods other than by cold storage. In Germany twenty such methods were tested, with the result that but three were satisfactory, viz.: immersing eggs in a solution of water glass, or in lime water, or coating them with vaseline. Of these three the water glass was found to be the best. After many tests both in our own country and abroad, this has been pronounced the method of preserving eggs for home consumption. From the report of the North Dakota Experiment Station, which made a specialty of the subject, we learn that "a 10 per cent. solution of water glass preserved eggs so effectually that at the end of three and a half months eggs that were preserved the first of August, still appeared to be perfectly fresh. In most packed eggs, after a little while the yolk settles to one side, and the egg is then inferior in quality. In eggs preserved for the three and a half months in water glass, the yolk retained its normal position in the egg, and in taste they are not to be distinguished from fresh storage eggs. Again, most packed eggs will not beat up well for cake making or frosting, while eggs from a water glass solution, seemed quite equal to the average fresh eggs of the market."

Water glass may be bought in two forms, but the syrup-thick liquid is the one used for eggs. Some of the common water glass is very alkaline and such should not be used, as the eggs will not keep well in it. In preserving the egg, the condition in which it goes into storage is largely responsible for the condition in which it comes out. To be at its best it should not be over 24 hours old; it should be clean but unwashed and of good shell and infertile. While few eggs for general storage will or can attain to this ideal state, there is no reason why the person putting down eggs for family use from the output of his own fowls should not have the best. The following directions are from Farmer's Bulletin No. 103:

Use pure water that has been boiled and then cooled. To each 10 quarts of water add one quart of water glass. Pack the eggs in a jar and pour solution over them, covering 2 inches.

For packing, use only perfectly fresh eggs, for stale eggs will not be saved, and may prove very harmful to the others.

Keep the eggs in a cool dark place. A dry, cool cellar is a good place. If the eggs are kept in a warm place the silicate is deposited and the eggs are not protected. Do not wash the eggs before packing, for by so doing you injure their keeping qualities by dissolving the mucilaginous coating on the outside shell.

Water glass is a cheap product and one gallon will make enough solution to preserve 50 dozen eggs. Water glass is sodium and potassium silicate, the sodium silicate being usually the cheaper.

The Washington Experiment Station reports that the water glass not only gave better results than the lime water, and certain patent egg preservatives, but that

the eggs so preserved were kept in good condition four weeks after removal from solution.—Exchange.

THE DOCTOR AT HOME

Why are we ever overborn with care?
Why should we weak or ever heartless be?
Anxious or troubled, when with us in prayer,
And joy and strength and courage are with Thee?

The plain truth is that the cure mania is in some ways an imposition upon a too credulous public before the solemn deliverance of the doctor. Obviously the only sane way to live is to live so that one keeps himself in good health. The day has almost arrived when the medical profession will cease to occupy itself almost exclusively with the business of curing diseases and will devote itself in the main in educating itself, and then the public, in the science of health. When that day comes, when medicine has ceased to be the science of disease, and has become the science of health, it will be more useful, if less well paid.—Saturday Evening Post.

BAKED MILK

It is not generally known that baked milk is an admirable food for consumptive people and most invalids. It is made in the following manner: Put half a gallon of good milk into a stone jar and cover with thick writing paper, tied down. Leave it in the moderately warm oven for eight or ten hours, till it has become of the consistency of cream. The amount of nourishment to be derived is simply marvellous. I may add that the flavor and taste of tea are greatly improved by using baked milk instead of ordinary milk.

The Difference

Something's doin' an' doin' quick
Whenever Pa is sick.
Oh, my! there's such an awful muss,
And such a splendid sight of fuss,
Whenever Pa is sick.
Bridget fills the water-bag,
Sister hunts a linen rag,
Sarah makes a mustard plaster,
While Pa is yellin', "Hurry faster!"
Baby sits and sucks her thumb—
The only one that's still and dumb.
But Ma just does most everything
Until she hears the doctor's ring,
Then she talks a bit with him
And takes him to the sick-room dim;
And when at last he goes away,
We tip-toe round the live-long day
And scarcely dare to breathe right quick,
Whenever Pa is sick.

When Ma is sick, we never know
Except she moves a little slow,
And looks so tired round the eyes
As though she'd had some quiet cries.
Sometimes she rests a little while,
And gives the sweetest sort of smile
When I slip up and softly say,
"Ain't you feelin' well today?"
Somehow I wish, when she is sick,
She'd make us move around as quick
As Pa does—so that we could know
And help her when she suffers so.

Kate Trader Barrow.

TWENTIETH CENTURY MOTHERS

Twentieth century mothers have it in their power, "through magnifying the Lord, to bring about the greatest reform the world has ever known." How?

The only solution of the race is to improve the race, and in order to do this both the child that is to be and the child in our midst must be educated on the unfolding plan. How can this be brought about? The answer of these questions will be sent in pamphlet form on receipt of stamped and addressed envelope.

The great Froebel was right when he said: "The destiny of a nation lies more in the hands of women—the mothers—than in the hands of those who shape its policy and makes its laws, and" he adds, "we must cultivate mothers, else a new generation cannot accomplish its task."

"CURING SICK PEOPLE WITHOUT MEDICINE"

By William S. Sandler, M.D.

The above is the title of a series of articles in The Ladies' Home Journal. That these articles should appear in so conservative a publication shows how

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BIGGEST PIANO AND GRAPHOPHONE HOUSE IN C A A

wide-spread is the demand for knowledge about mind healing. The author of these articles introduces the first with these words:

"Some years ago I made an effort to find out about how many people there were in the United States who are devoted to some drugless system of healing. I became satisfied that there are at least ten million people in this country who seldom or never employ regular physicians; that of the sixteen million families there are somewhere in the neighborhood of three million families who do not use drugs.

"Now it may seem strange to many readers why I, a physician and surgeon, should take the trouble to look into these matters, and why I should have devoted the years that I have to the preparation of the material of which these articles in The Ladies' Home Journal are a part—this being the first of a series of four.

"I undertook the work because of the conscientious urging. Years ago I made up my mind that no good was to be accomplished by my poking fun at the various mind cures which have since made such tremendous headway. I used to have a popular lecture showing the follies of these 'cures,' but I observed that I never made a convert from the psychic ranks. And all this time some of these systems went on curing patients that I hadn't cured and couldn't cure. I made up my mind then that I would make a systematic and thorough-going inquiry into these mind-cure phenomena from the standpoint of both psychology and physiology; and my material is the outcome of this research extending over a long period of years. I have submitted the results to almost a score of critics and eminent specialists in both psychology and physiology, and found that my positions have been concurred in and indorsed almost without exception. I am led to hope, therefore, that I may have achieved something of my purpose—

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

namely, to contribute something definite to making plain the simple laws underlying mental healing which have been so obscured and befuddled in the minds of the laymen.

"Of course, I do not pretend to say, and must not be understood as saying, that 'suggestion' is either of itself an exclusive system of healing or the sovereign remedy for all human ills. Mental healing, to my mind, is but a part of the great modern scientific system of preventing and treating disease, and must be considered in connection with physical treatment and hygienic uplifting."

LOVE'S BIRTHDAY

Sweet day, sun-born, dew-kist,
Noontide of gold,
And sunset amethyst,
Shades that enfold
The whispering light,
Hushed, star-eyed night—
Twas such a day as this,
With glory-morn,
When out of viewless bliss
You, love, were born.

Night's sun-expectant hush,
Earth's wonder dawn,
Shy daybreak's beauty-blush,
The shadows gone,
And all bedight
With joy-thrilled light,
Nor is it strange, I wis,
This rare, sweet morn,
That on a day like this,
You, Love, were born.

—A.D.W.

Sept. 20, 1911.

It is estimated that there are 18,000,000 pupils enrolled in the common schools throughout the United States.

"Young Folks Circle"

During this coming winter we are going to have a corner of The Guide for our young folks for their very own. Into this corner the older folks will not be allowed to come. In this corner our boys and girls are going to meet with each other and have a real good time. They may never see each other but they will enjoy writing letters not only to this page but to each other. We will tell each other about our school, about our home, our holidays, our pleasures and our friends. Then every week when The Guide comes and father and mother have finished reading it we will sit down and read what our friends are doing. We are going to talk about the things we are doing now and the things we hope to do when we grow up. We can help each other to be better boys and girls and tell stories that will make each other feel a lot better. We are going to start off with a letter on "When I grow up." We want to know what our boys and girls under 15 years of age are planning for the future. Are they going to be farmers and try to make the farm life the most pleasant in the world. Are they going to be lawyers, doctors or storekeepers, dressmakers, milliners, teachers or something else? What are they going to try to do to make the world better and happier? Tell us what you want to do and how you are trying to do it. Every boy and girl likes to know what other boys and girls are going to do. Here are some of the very best books that boys and girls ever read. They are interesting stories of other boys and girls and of horses and dogs.

Black Beauty—a talking horse.
Beautiful Joe—a talking dog.
Little Lord Fauntleroy.
Robinson Crusoe.
Swiss Family Robinson.
Alice's Adventures in Wonderland.
Gulliver's Travels.
Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm.

For the best letter we get from a boy entitled "When I Grow Up" we will give any three of these books he selects as a prize. For the second best we will give any two books and for the third best one book. For the best letter on the same subject from a girl we will let her choose any three of these books; for the second best two books and for the third best one book. Here are six prizes for our boys and girls. Don't make your letter more than 200 words long nor less than 150 words. You must write them and mail them to us not later than November 1. Address your letters, "Young Folks Corner, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg."

A TRUE STORY

One night, when a mother was putting her little girl to bed, she noticed the child kept close to one side of her pillow. Her mother asked her why she did so; her answer was, "I want to leave room for Jesus, because He had not where to lay His head."—W. H. Patton.

EXPENSIVE

The doctor's little son was so restless that he had to be kept in after school one day. "I will have to ask your father to come and see me," said the teacher. "Don't you do it." "Why not?" inquired the kind-hearted teacher. "'Cause he charges two dollars a visit."

TWO ARITHMETICS

I know a girl who multiplies
Her sorrows by dividing.
Whatever cause she has for sighs
She always is confiding.

And so she adds to others' woe,
And from their joy subtracts.
A strange arithmetic, I know,
But these, my dear, are facts.

I know a girl who multiplies
Her joys by cancellations.
She draws the line through tears and sighs
Of all denominations.

Dividing joys, she multiplies
Her friends and sunny hours.
Now tell me which arithmetic
Shall we adopt for ours?

—Comrade.

A little Scotch boy, on being rescued by a bystander from the dock into which he had fallen, expressed heartfelt gratitude, saying: "I'm so glad you got me out. What a lickin' I wad have frae me mither if I had been drowned!"

"Maiden! with the meek, brown eyes,
In whose orbs a shadow lies
Like the dusk in evening skies!

"Like the swell of some sweet tune,
Morning rises into noon,
May glides onward into June.

"Childhood is the bough, where slumbered
Birds and blossoms many-numbered;
Age, that bough with snows encumbered.

"Gather then each flower that grows,
When the young heart overflows,
To embalm that tent of snows."

"Bear with sorrow, wrong and ruth,
In thy heart the dew of youth,
On thy lips the smile of truth.

"And that smile, like sunshine, dart
Into many a sunless heart;
For a smile of God thou art."
—"Maidenhood."

THE FAMILY BULLETIN BOARD

There are so many little sins of omission or commission that give others discomfort or petty annoyance. I beg to offer a list that might well be posted on that "family bulletin board" that should hang in every front hallway:

When through with any liquid, cork or cap the receptacle.

Dispose of your own burnt matches, broken needles or bent pins.

Put your book back into place on the shelves.

Hang up towels, dusters, polishing cloths and mops.

Don't borrow stamps or ask friends for small change.

Throw all waste paper into the basket. Remember that trifles use up others' time as well as yours.

The whole neighborhood has an interest in the neatness of your home and grounds.

It is likely some one may be waiting for the telephone wire.

A boy seldom whistles well enough to make it a treat.

Others like the brownest pancakes. Good manners are a public benefaction.

The salespeople are not allowed to answer back.

Argument may offend even when it convinces.

When making a call, remember you have a home.

Many things new to you have long been familiar to others.

Your best friend does not always like your favorite book.

People don't like to say, "Mind your own business," but they often think it unless we are careful.—Tudor Jenks, in Christian Endeavor World.

A little three year old was in the habit of helping himself to crackers in the pantry—lifting the tin lid and plunging his hand into the stone jar for them. One day, after listening to stories about rats, he went after a cracker, and hearing some noise that he imagined was made by rats, he rushed back to the parlor, and with a flushed face, said, "Muzzer, I ain't afraid of wats, but I'se so tired I couldn't lift the lid."

Freddy, a fair-headed youngster of four summers, the other day, after being for some time lost in thought, broke out thus, addressing his father:

"Pa, can God do anything?"

"Yes, dear."

"Can He make a two-year old colt in two minutes?"

"Why," said the astonished parent;

"He would not wish to do that, Freddy."

"But if He did wish to, could He?" insisted Freddy.

"Yes, certainly, if He wished to."

"What! in two minutes."

"Yes, in two minutes."

"Well, then, he wouldn't be two years old, would he?"

The old gentleman collapsed.

It Is For You To Say



Try Blue Ribbon once. Then it is for you to say if you will use it after that. If you find that it is not superior to the tea you have been using you may take the packet back and your money will be refunded. But we know you will like it.

WINDSOR TABLE SALT



"Is that Windsor Table Salt?"

"Yes, here is the Trademark"

"All right.

Mother told me to be sure and get Windsor Salt. It's the kind she always uses.

She says she could not keep house without her old standby—

36

WINDSOR TABLE SALT

WHAT THE SPIDER SAID

"I was spinning a web in the rose vine," said the spider, "and the little girl was sewing patchwork on the doorstep. Her thread knotted and her needle broke, and her eyes were full of tears. 'I can't do it,' she said. 'I can't, I can't.' Then her mother came and bade her look at me. Now every time I spun a nice silky thread, and tried to fasten it from one branch to another, the wind blew and tore it away."

"This happened many times, but at last I made one that did not break, and fastened it close, and spun other threads to join it. Then the mother smiled. 'What a patient spider,' she said."

"The little girl smiled, too, and took up her work. And when the sun went down there was a beautiful web in the rose

vine and a square of beautiful patchwork on the step."

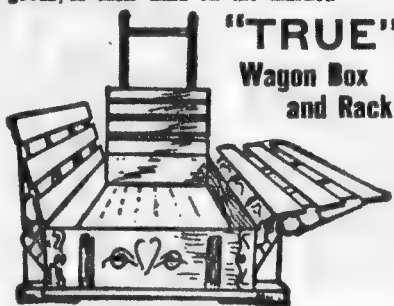
"Be still, sad heart! and cease repining;
Behind the clouds is the sun still shining;
Thy fate is the common fate of all—
Into each life some rain must fall,
Some days must be dark and dreary."

—"The Rainy Day."

Do you play fair, or are you a cheat?
Can you look squarely into loving eyes,
up into the bright blue sky, out on the
good world about you, with the feeling
that your heart is true and honest?
Happy boy, if you can! If you cannot,
trample the old deceptions under foot and
start fair.

Up-to-Date Specialties For Farmers And Gardeners

Things you need—implements and tools that should be on every truck garden and farm. Our way of making these specialties assures adaptability, strength and service at the minimum price for the best goods of their kind on the market.



"TRUE"
Wagon Box
and Rack

Without wings and ladder, it is a perfect wagon box. With them, it is the best Hay, Stock, Wood, Poultry, Corn or Fruit Rack ever invented. Adjusted to any position in a minute without wrench, hook or rope.

"Eureka" Sanitary Churn
Barrel of finest stoneware—top of clear pressed glass. Churns by hand lever. The only sanitary churn made. 8 sizes—4, 10 and 12 gallons.

"Eureka" Root Cutter
Will slice or shred from 1 to 2 bushels per minute. Fastest machine made—easiest running. Tapering cylinder—18 best steel knives.

"Eureka" Combination Anvil
Best iron anvil, with vice, pipe vice and drill attachment and saw clamps. Just what you need for repairing tools and machinery. Weighs 60 pounds.

The "Eureka" Seed Drill
Will handle the most delicate seed without bruising or breaking, and will sow evenly to the last seed.

Write for Catalogue
Every farmer who wants to make money out of his farm, ought to have our new catalogue. It shows our TOOLS, Rakes, Hoes and Machines as they are, and describes their construction in detail. Write for free copy.

The Eureka Planter Co., Ltd,
Woodstock, Ont. 61

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Write for Free Catalogue and buy first quality groceries at rock bottom price. Freight charges paid to any station in Manitoba, 30 cents per 100 lbs. allowed off freight to any point in Saskatchewan or Alberta.

DUNGAN & HUNTER
Desk B., 519 Logan Ave. Winnipeg, Man.

GRAIN GROWERS'



Sunshine Guild

Conducted by
"MARGARET"

Head Office:

Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

Associate membership fee \$1.00
S.G. Badges (ladies')85
S.G. Badges (gentlemen's)85
S.G. Buttons (children's)05

OBJECTS:

To feed and clothe some hungry child.
To gratify the wish of some invalid.
To give a day of joy at the Toy Mission.

MOTTO:

Each one of us, no matter how insignificant we may be to the world, may receive from God unlimited good of whatever kind we desire, and may radiate it to all around us.

MARGARET'S SPECIAL MESSAGE

Dear Sunshine Chicks:—

Remember that Christmas will soon be here and that we have to get ready for a great big "Toy Mission." Three thousand children at least will, I hope be taken care of; so we cannot begin too early to prepare all the cosy garments, toys, books, etc., that will be necessary. If you start now mother will be able to help you, and you can not only make presents for our children, but for your own friends. There are quite a number of chicks that I have not heard from for quite a long time, I would like a letter from all my old members so that I may be assured that they have not forgotten the Sunshine. It is impossible for Margaret to write at all times, but you must be quite sure of one thing that my loving chicks are never forgotten, not even the very first members who opened up the Grain Growers' Sunshine Work with me in 1909. So hustle up and send me all those letters you have been thinking of writing for such a long time.

Yours lovingly in Sunshine or Shade,
MARGARET.

BRANCH OF SUNSHINE

The Willing Workers, Homewood, Man. The branch was formed by ten young girls in 1909 and while they lived quite a distance from each other good work has been done in this circle. The barrels of good warm clothing, used and unused, pie, pudding, fruits, cakes, toys, dolls, and candies were prepared for the Toy Mission last year. Ten Dollars was also subscribed for the Fresh Air Work. This year a barrel of Sheets, Pillow Cases, Comforters, etc., was sent to the "Girls' Home." This does not cover the work that has been done by this splendid Circle of girls. I regret not being able to give a full report but hope to do so later on.

WANTED FOR SUNSHINE

A few picture rolls for New Sunday School.
Sunday Papers, Ladies' Home Journals, Woman's Home Companions, baby outfits, children's clothing, boots, shoes, Picture Books, Little Dewdrops, etc.

WHERE TO SEND SUNSHINE

Vera Cran, Reaburn, Man., would be glad of Sunday pictures or papers to help her in founding her Sunday School.
Letters to Willie Clines Bartlett, Terry St., St. James, Manitoba.
Walter McMillan, 204 Beacon St., Winnipeg.



CHILDREN'S BADGE FIVE CENTS
Don't you want one?

ENDEAVOR

"If at first you don't succeed,
Try, try again."
That's a manly sort of creed
For boys and men.

Trying doesn't cost a cent,
Many win a prize;
Men that mope in discontent
Will never rise.

There is magic in a try,
Vigor and vim;
He that trusts in "by and by,"
Look out for him!

Margaret's Letter Box

BOY WANTED

Dear Margaret:—As we have tried to get a boy from a home or some boy that had no home, we thought we would write to you to see if you knew of any. We are young couple and I am not very strong, and I thought I would like to get a boy about twelve years old to do little chores, such as help in the garden, bring the cows home, do chores around the stable, etc. A friend lent me a Grain Growers' Guide as she knew there had been advertisements in it about children to be adopted and thought perhaps that there were some that might like to work out in the country. The School is on the quarter we live on, just a little away, as I suppose he would have to get a certain amount of schooling.

Would you please write and let me know if there are any boys who would like to come, and how long they would like to stay, and all particulars.

Zorra, Sask. A FRIEND

Answer

Dear Friend:—Boys who are able to work and do chores will not go out to the country without a salary of at least \$10.00 per month. It is always best, I feel, for you and also the boys that a wage should be paid. If we can do anything at any time, I will write at once.

MARGARET.

Dear Margaret:—Will you please send me one of your badges on your Sunshine page. I will enclose 5 cents for your badge in the envelope. Send quick please.

G. L. CALDER.

Venn, Sask.

Dear Child:—Hearty welcome to our guild. Badge and Membership Card will be sent out this week. Many thanks for the five cents.

Dear Friend:—Received Membership Card but sorry to say not the button. You said you were anxious to obtain new members. If you send me a recruiting sheet I will try to obtain new members. Will write a letter later, I remain
Your New Member,

EVA G. KIROLL.

Golden Plains, Sask.

Dear Eva:—Thanks for your nice letter. I am sorry you were disappointed at not receiving the Button. I am sending you the sheet you ask for, and hope you will be able to get quite a nice lot of new members. I shall wait anxiously for the letter which you say you will write me later.

MARGARET.

Dear Margaret:—I have seen your advertisement for members for the Sunshine Guild Club. Please find enclosed 50 cents for S.G. pin. I hope to see my letter published in the Grain Growers' Guide.

A FRIEND.

Hirsch, Sask.

Dear Friend:—Thanks for very nice letter, with enclosure of fifty cents. I have sent you the button as requested. I shall be looking forward to receiving another nice letter from you very soon telling me that you received the button and that you like it.

MARGARET.

EVERY CHILD SHOULD JOIN THE SUNSHINE GUILD

Sign the form below:—

Dear Margaret:—I should like to become a member of your Sunshine Guild. Please send membership card. I enclose two-cent stamp for its postage.

Name

Age

Address

Canadian Northern Railway

TWO TRAINS DAILY

WINNIPEG, PORTAGE, SASKATOON
PRINCE ALBERT, EDMONTON

The CAPITAL CITIES EXPRESS

Via
BRANDON AND REGINA
THE DAY TRAIN

THE ALBERTA EXPRESS

Via
GLADSTONE AND DAUPHIN
THE NIGHT TRAIN

All Trains Connect at Winnipeg

with

"The Lake Superior Express".

Daily to Eastern Canada via Port

Arthur and Port William.

"The Duluth Express".

Daily via Duluth and Chicago.

"The St. Paul Night Flyer".

Daily via St. Paul and Chicago.

For Time Tables, reservations, fares

and full information call on any Can-

adian Northern A.Y.

agent, or write

R. CREELMAN,

General Passenger Agent,

Canadian Northern

Station

WINNIPEG, CAN.



SHORT LINE

BETWEEN

6.00 p. Lve. WINNIPEG Arr. 2.10 p.

8.30 a. Arr. SASKATOON „ 9.45 p.

9.15 a. „ EDMONTON Lve. 9.00 a.

Electric lighted diners and sleepers with read-

ing lights in upper and lower berths

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WINNIPEG, YORKTON and CANORA

Full particulars from G.T.P. Agents or

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WINNIPEG

PICKLED POPLAR POSTS

For Fencing

Are estimated to last 20 years. They are waterproof, weatherproof and wormproof. They are treated right through with C. B. Preservative Oil, and then with a fire-retardant. They are flatted two sides to a minimum three inches, barked, pointed and wire bound. Club your orders and get carload rates. Fall and spring orders must be booked at once to ensure delivery.

THE
Carbon Oil Works, Ltd.
WINNIPEG, CANADA.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY LEASING OF LANDS

The Company is prepared to lease for hay and grazing purposes all reserved quarters or light sections. For particulars apply the Land Department, Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg.

News from Ottawa

Continued from Page 4

Mr. White a man who will make a success of this most important of all departments. He has been a man of mark among financiers for many years and those who know him say that he will bring to his new duties a deep sense of responsibility and that the Big Interests, which in the opinion of some he is supposed to represent, will find in the new minister a zealous guardian of public rights. As a Liberal Mr. White has all along been an advocate of a moderate tariff and there is at least good reason to hope that individual interests looking for fresh concessions from the government will not find Mr. White so willing to concede to their demands as they may have reason to hope at the present time.

Against Government Ownership

Hon. Francis Cochrane, minister of railways, and the man who organized Ontario so effectively for the Conservatives during the campaign is one of the interesting personalities of the new Federal government. He was minister of mines in the Ontario government and is noted rather for administrative ability than for marked initiative capacity. He is not particularly friendly to the idea of government ownership of public utilities and is credited with having opposed Hon. Adam Beck's hydro-electric policy which has been the foremost success of the Whitney administration in Ontario. But under the leadership of Premier Borden the minister of railways may broaden out. A journalistic friend who has known Hon. Mr. Cochrane well for many years describes him thusly: "There is a touch of the north about the Honorable Frank. You feel that he would look more in his element in a coonskin coat and shoe packs than in a dress suit. There is not much about his own particular business that he does not know, and he can be relied on to find out as much about any business he may lay his hand to, or die in the attempt. Though now accustomed somewhat to camps and courts, and of course likely to become more so in his new sphere, he is still something of a frontiersman, wide of shoulder and mighty of arm, kindly of heart, slow of speech, a little shy and inclined to be silent."

TEN WEARY YEARS

OF STOMACH AND LIVER TROUBLE

CURED BY

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

People whose stomachs are disordered, or whose livers or bowels are sluggish and irregular, often suffer for years for the need of such a gentle aid as the herbal tonic, Mother Seigel's Syrup. Moreover, for the lack of so simple and sure a remedy, they often suffer the most cruel tortures—severe pains after eating, splitting headaches, violent bilious attacks, dangerous and prolonged attacks of indigestion and many kindred complaints.

"For ten years or more," says Mr. Clannon, Point Michaud, Richmond Co., Nova Scotia, "I have suffered from severe constipation. I had terrible pains after eating and always a nasty taste in my mouth. I lost flesh and my skin was very yellow. I had violent pains in my back and loins, and my head would swim so badly that I could scarcely stand up. This went on for a long time, and I tried various remedies to get relief, but nothing seemed to do me any good."

"At last I was advised to try Mother Seigel's Syrup, which I did. After the first few doses I felt relief. My food seemed to agree with me, and I lost the dreadful pains in my back. I continued the medicine for about six months, and am now completely cured, and have had no return of the old trouble."

In his case, Mother Seigel's Syrup, through its special combination of herbal extracts, regulated the flow of bile fluid from his liver, toned up and strengthened the stomach, and gently assisted the action of the bowels. In other words, the medicine assisted the organs of digestion, so that they could do their natural work. That is all that Mother Seigel's Syrup ever does—no forcing of Nature—simply helping Nature. It will help you! Try it today!

The Nationalist Group

Of the three members of the Nationalist group in the cabinet Hon. F. D. Monk alone enjoys a national reputation. As Conservative leader in Quebec for several years and more recently as the leader of the Conservative-Nationalist element in the opposition to the late Liberal ministry, Mr. Monk received his share of advertising in the columns of the press. His exposition of the Bourassa point of view in regard to the navy and anti-Imperialism gave him particular prominence during the past two sessions. He ran his own course irrespective of the opinions of Mr. R. L. Borden, his nominal leader, and did not attend the Opposition caucus. By what process of give-and-take Premier Borden and Mr. Monk have managed to arrive on common ground of understanding little has been revealed. Consent on the part of Mr. Borden to dispose of the naval question by a referendum vote would be satisfactory to Mr. Monk, and his French Canadian colleagues. Consent on the part of Mr. Monk and his cabinet associates from Quebec to agree to a direct contribution to the British navy would doubtless be satisfactory to the Premier and his colleagues from the English speaking provinces. The general opinion is that if either of these solutions of the problem has been arrived at it is more likely to be the former than the latter. The situation is likely to be revealed shortly after Parliament meets, if not before, because the Opposition will naturally take immediate steps to ascertain what the new government proposes to do in regard to the tenders which have been received for the construction of the eleven ships which under the Liberal programme were to constitute the nucleus of a Canadian Naval service.

Hon. L. P. Pelletier, the new Postmaster-General, who ranks next to Mr. Monk in the Nationalist group is strongly opposed to a Canadian navy. Speaking at Montmagny some days after the election he said: "We have been elected on the ground that the Canadian people would have a navy only if the majority was willing to have it, and if the men now in possession of the power neglect to carry out this article of our program, we shall take means to have it carried." Mr. Pelletier is a man of considerable ability and some administrative experience. He has been provincial secretary and attorney-general of the province of Quebec. He was one of the leading bolters from the Conservative party in the Nationalist movement which swept over Quebec after the execution of Louis Riel, and has since been actively identified with the Nationalist wing of the party.

Hon. Wilfrid Bruno Nantel, the new minister of inland revenue, and the third Nationalist in the cabinet is not likely to create any great stir politically. He has had little experience outside of municipal affairs in the little French Canadian town of St. Jerome. He speaks English with difficulty and has never been regarded as a heavyweight in the house.

The Spoils of Office

At a convention held in Ottawa last night to nominate a candidate to contest Ottawa West for the Ontario Legislature the first open threats that the spoils system would be applied to the civil service were made: Mr. A. E. Fripp, the English speaking member-elect for Ottawa said: "We can't take the Parliament buildings and turn the people inside out, but any partizan in the public service will receive proper attention when the time comes. Dr. Chabot (the French Canadian member) and I have visited all the ministers, but Ottawa does not own all the government. There is the West to consider and the East besides, and Ottawa must not expect everything. Those who have been faithful to the party will receive proper consideration." The Evening Free Press in commenting on the speech says: "We are afraid that the new members for Ottawa, in their desire to placate those who would have the axe wielded indiscriminately, have forgotten that one of the planks of their leader's platform is the abolition of the system of 'doing the best we can for the loyal party men.'"

Mr. Fripp's speech has caused much apprehension on Parliament Hill amongst the members of the service, but the great majority of people believe that Premier Borden will not stand for unfair dismissals. Besides, there are few vacancies in the inside service that can be given

Why Man of To-day is Only 50 Per Cent. Efficient

By WALTER WALGROVE

If one were to form an opinion from the number of helpful, inspiring and informing articles one sees in the public press and magazines, the purpose of which is to increase our efficiency, he must believe that the entire American Nation is striving for such an end—And this is so.

The American Man because the race is swifter every day; competition is keener and the stronger the man the greater his capacity to win. The stronger the man the stronger his will and brain, and the greater his ability to match wits and win. The greater his confidence in himself the greater the confidence of other people in him; the keener his wit and the clearer his brain.

The American Woman because she must be competent to rear and manage the family and home, and take all the thought and responsibility from the shoulders of the man, whose present-day business burdens are all that he can carry.

Now what are we doing to secure that efficiency? Much mentally, some of us much physically, but what is the trouble?

We are not really efficient more than half the time. Half the time blue and worried—all the time nervous—some of the time really incapacitated by illness.

There is a reason for this—a practical reason, one that has been known to physicians for quite a period and will be known to the entire World ere long.

That reason is that the human system does not, and will not, rid itself of all the waste which it accumulates under our present mode of living. No matter how regular we are, the food we eat and the sedentary lives we live (even though we do get some exercise) make it impossible; just as impossible as it is for the grate of a stove to rid itself of clinkers.

And the waste does to us exactly what the clinkers do to the stove; make the fire burn low and inefficiently until enough clinkers have accumulated and then prevent its burning at all.

It has been our habit, after this waste has reduced our efficiency about 75 per cent., to drug ourselves; or after we have become 100 per cent. inefficient through illness, to still further attempt to rid ourselves of it in the same way—by drugging.

If a clock is not cleaned once in a while, it clogs up and stops; the same way with an engine because of the residue which it, itself, accumulates. To clean the clock, you would not put acid on the parts, though you could probably find one that would do the work, nor to clean the engine would you force a cleaner through it that would injure its parts; yet that is the process you employ when you drug the system to rid it of waste.

You would clean your clock and engine with a harmless cleanser that Nature has provided, and you can do exactly the same for yourself as I will demonstrate before I conclude.

The reason that a physician's first step in illness is to purge the system is that no medicine can take effect nor can the system work properly while the colon (large intestine) is clogged up. If the colon were not clogged up the chances are 10 to 1 that you would not have been ill at all.

It may take some time for the clogging process to reach the stage where it produces real illness, but

no matter how long it takes, while it is going on the functions are not working so as to keep us up to "concert pitch." Our livers are sluggish, we are dull and heavy—slight or severe headaches come on—our sleep does not rest us—in short, we are about 50 per cent. efficient.

And if this condition progresses to where real illness develops, it is impossible to tell what form that illness will take, because—

The blood is constantly circulating through the colon and, taking up, by absorption, the poisons in the waste which it contains, it distributes them throughout the system and weakens it so that we are subject to whatever disease is most prevalent.

The nature of the illness depends on our own little weaknesses and what we are the least able to resist.

These facts are all scientifically correct in every particular, and it has often surprised me that they are not more generally known and appreciated. All we have to do is to consider the treatment that we have received in illness to realize fully how it developed and the methods used to remove it.

So you see that not only is accumulated waste directly and constantly pulling down our efficiency by making our blood poor and our intellect dull—our spirits low and our ambitions weak, but it is responsible through its weakening and infecting processes for a list of illnesses that if catalogued here would seem almost unbelievable.

It is the direct and immediate cause of that very expensive and dangerous complaint—appendicitis.

If we can successfully eliminate the waste all our functions work properly and in accord—there are no poisons being taken up by the blood, so it is pure and imparts strength to every part of the body instead of weakness—there is nothing to clog up the system and make us bilious, dull and nervously fearful.

With everything working in perfect accord and without obstruction, our brains are clear, our entire physical being is competent to respond quickly to every requirement, and we are 100 per cent. efficient.

Now this waste that I speak of cannot be thoroughly removed by drugs, but even if it could the effect of these drugs on the functions is very unnatural, and if continued becomes a periodical necessity.

Note the opinions on dragging of two most eminent physicians.

Prof. Alonso Clark, M.D., of the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, says: "All of our curative agents are poisons, and, as a consequence, every dose diminishes the patient's vitality."

Prof. Joseph M. Smith, M.D., of the same school, says: "All medicines which enter the circulations poison the blood in the same manner as do the poisons that produce disease."

Now, the internal organism can be kept as sweet and pure and clean as the external and by the same natural, sane method—bathing. By the proper system warm water can be introduced so that the colon is perfectly cleansed and kept pure.

There is no violence in this process—it seems to be just as normal and natural as washing one's hands.

Physicians are taking it up more widely and generally every day, and it seems as though everyone should be informed thoroughly on a practice which, though so rational and simple, is revolutionary in its accomplishments.

This is rather a delicate subject to write of exhaustively in the public press, but Chas. A. Tyrell, M.D., has prepared an interesting treatise on "The What, The Why, The Way of the Internal Bath," which he will send without cost to anyone addressing him at 275 E. College St. Toronto, and mentioning that they have read this article in The Grain Growers' Guide.

Personally, I am an enthusiast on Internal Bathing because I have seen what it has done in illness as well as in health, and I believe that every person who wishes to keep in as near as possible a perfect condition as is humanly possible should at least be informed on this subject; he will also probably learn something about himself which he has never known through reading the little book to which I refer.

to any but candidates who have passed the necessary examinations, and that will close out most men who work for their party for no higher purpose than to secure a soft berth in the government service.

MANUFACTURERS' CONVENTION

The Canadian Manufacturers' association held its annual convention in Toronto on October 10th, 11th and 12th. Approximately the monetary power represented by the members present was \$500,000,000. This is the most powerful and influential organization in Canada with a membership of 2,775. W. H. Rowley, head of the E. B. Eddy company, of Ottawa, retired from the presidency and Nathaniel Curry, head of the Rhodes Curry Car Works, of Amherst, N.S., is the new president. R. S. Gourlay, president of the Toronto Board of Trade was elected vice-president.

Retiring President Rowley in his annual address made the following remarks:

"With some of the policies enunciated by the late government we have not all seen eye to eye, but we have the satisfaction to know that our principle disagreement was over a big issue, and that the pronouncement thereon by the electors of Canada has been sufficiently emphatic to leave no room for doubt how Canada felt about the matters at stake.

"Apart altogether from considerations of personal interest, of material wealth or of a change in the party in power, there is a higher plane upon which all Canadians should be able to find common ground for rejoicing: that is in the unmistakable evidence that has recently been given of the continuance of an intense Canadian National feeling and sentiment. Whatever one's political leanings may have been, or whatever the motives that may have swayed any of us in the campaign just finished, we may all surely derive deep and abiding satisfaction from the knowledge that Canada is intensely Canadian and deeply loyal to the British crown and empire.

Concerning Reciprocity

"This naturally brings to consideration the proposed trade agreement around which the recent election campaign centered. It follows from what I have just said that we must regard revival of the deep spirit of Canadianism as a factor of great weight in causing the defeat of the late government. Whether or not the appeal to this sentiment was justified, whether or not those of us who allowed ourselves to be swayed by this appeal were needlessly alarmed, are matters that do not concern me at present. The significant feature of the situation is that the appeal was not made in vain. From the emphasis with which the answer was given to the appeal, there must be a considerable measure of satisfaction, even for any of those who may have deprecated the adoption of such a method of campaigning.

"In the remarkable change in the political complexion of Eastern Canada, including rural as well as urban constituencies, there is afforded proof that our farmers and our artisans were awakened to a true appreciation of the value of the home market, and that our industrial and artisan classes associated their prosperity with the prosperity of the farmer. The market of 80 or 90 millions, with its alleged advantages in the way of higher prices, did not look attractive to the Canadian farmer who is able to sell at his very door 80 per cent. of everything he produces at prices which net him a substantial return upon his time and investment. Since this inference is justified, it enables us to look forward with good hope and splendid confidence to the future, for without agricultural and industrial classes working in harmony, each seeking to advance the interest of the other, Canada will experience a development such as we have never known before.

Vote in the West

"We may not, however, overlook the significance of the almost solid vote in Alberta and Saskatchewan. Our friends, the comparatively newly arrived farmers on the plains, evidently wanted reciprocity and wanted it badly. With them, access to a larger and closer market was the moving consideration. What they voted to secure for themselves is one of the many benefits which the farmers of the East already possess. The jealousy with which that possession is guarded in the East gives ground for the hope, as it is my belief, that with the increase of the distributing and manufacturing centers throughout the West, sentiment there will undergo

a rapid modification, for there can be no doubt that with the certain increase of a consuming population near at hand, the Western farmer's appreciation of the value of the home market will become intensified.

"In expressing these views I offer no opinion at this time about the merits or demerits of reciprocity as such, but am simply showing from the verdict of the people, the feelings and desires which prompted them to vote as they did. Underlying their action were probably some motives other than those I have mentioned, but from a close study of the situation and from opinions gathered from every province in Canada, I am satisfied that the most compelling motives were those which have been outlined above. If we are agreed on this, then it behooves us to shape our policies accordingly, making sure that our future building is upon the foundation which the people have laid for us.

Took no Part in Fight

"Let me now make it clear and emphatic that, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding, the Canadian Manufacturers' association took no part in the contest.

"So much by way of digression. Now to return to the subject, What is the outlook for Canadian industry and what are the wisest lines of policy for us to follow?

"If there is one thing clearer than another in the mandate of the people, it is that we shall hold ourselves free from entangling trade alliances, direct our energies to building up a strong home market, and thus make ourselves a self-contained people. To this end we must have stability of tariff, for only by stability will continued coming of desirable immigrants and the investment of outside capital be encouraged. And it is people and capital we must have—people by the million, capital by tens of millions and hundreds of millions, if we are to reach the development of which Canada is capable.

Not for Higher Tariff

"Pray observe that I do not advocate a higher tariff, or even a high tariff. Our association and the individual members who compose it, would be ill-advised to ask for material increases in the rates of duty. The vote of the people cannot be distorted into a building permit to heighten the tariff wall, but it endorses the policy of reasonable, moderate, fair, and practical protection.

"We are all well pleased at the prospect of an early appointment of a permanent Tariff commission. Business men know how indispensable it is to have accurate information and expert advice if they are to be successful in carrying on the enterprises over which they preside. Yet, 'mirabile dictu!' in the greatest of all Canadian businesses, namely, the shaping of our fiscal policy, we have hitherto been content to proceed on incomplete data and to be guided by advice that we have known to be biased.

"No single minister of the crown, no set of ministers, with multitudinous duties of office to attend to, can hope to achieve real success in the difficult problems which a tariff presents. They must have help, and that help should be of the very highest class and greatest calibre obtainable. Ministers must surround themselves with men of wide experience in tariff matters, men of well seasoned judgment, who can be depended upon to make searching investigations, and to bring to light the cold, hard material facts, men on whose advice and opinion reliance may safely be placed.

"Of the many other aspects of the transportation problem, there is one to which I shall specially refer; that is, the general readjustment of East and West rates soon to be made imperative by the situation now developing in the West.

KING'S MESSAGE TO CANADIANS

Upon his arrival at Quebec last week the Duke of Connaught, Canada's new governor-general, brought the following message from King George:

"I have been especially asked by the King, my nephew, to express personally from him, through myself, to the Canadian people, a personal message of affection and interest. King George has been in Canada, I am not certain on how many occasions, in many different ranks in the navy, and also on the last great occasion when he came to represent his father at the three hundredth anniversary of the founding of the city of Quebec by Champlain. He continues to take a deep interest in Canada, and it is his fervent wish that the prosperity of this great Dominion may continue, and that it may flourish.

"For myself, personally, I have only one wish, and that is to serve Canada, to make myself at home in this country, and to do all I can to promote its best interests, and also to promote that connection to the Empire which, I think, is of such importance to Canada. So long as Canada goes on as she is going, so long will that connection be retained."

GRAIN GROWERS

ARE YOU SATISFIED?

The reliability of the Commission Merchant who handles your grain is of utmost importance to you. There have been several changes in the personnel of the grain trade during the past year. Some have come and gone, but we are still at your service with a clear record of twenty-nine years in Western Canada.

ARE YOU CONVINCED?

INVESTIGATE and send your grain and option orders to the Pioneer Grain Commission Merchant.

Box 1746

S. SPINK

Winnipeg

References: Union Bank of Canada, Royal Bank of Canada.

MacLennan Bros. Limited, Winnipeg

Wheat, Oats

Car
Lots

Option
Trading

Flax, Barley

NET BIDS wired on request.

CONSIGNMENTS sold to

the highest bidder

Accident Prevention

"Among the other legislative problems in which we as manufacturers must interest ourselves, one of most vital importance is that of accident prevention and accident compensation. The brain and brawn of our working people is the greatest asset the country possesses. Since we all believe in the conservation of our natural resources, we cannot devote ourselves to a worthier cause than that of conserving the lives and the health of those through whose skill and industry our business activities and our mills and factories are operated. Humanitarian motives alone should move us to give best thought to this problem, but apart from this, it is equally a matter of good business, for it will handsomely repay for all the time and money we give to this work.

"Now a few words about immigration. Being a steady, constant believer in practical protection, I am firm in the opinion that we should protect all Canadian interests. The labor interest is a big interest in Canada, entitled to equal recognition with farming, mining, fishing, lumbering and manufacturing. If the bars are to be kept up to regulate, and where necessary retard, the dumping of foreign manufactured goods, it is right that they should be kept up to regulate and to retard the dumping of foreign labor. But there is reason in all things, so when and where it is impossible to secure artisans and workmen for whom there is a pressing need and steady work, it is fair to ask organized labor to either supply the demand or to withdraw opposition to the admission of a sufficient supply of workpeople to meet our need."

Plans For the Future

The secretary of the association, C. M. Murray, in making his annual report, pointed out that they needed more money to meet "the task of keeping Canadian trade within Canadian channels." They also needed money to start a movement against any workmen's compensation act because the manufacturers were opposed to such a movement.

Oppose Any Tariff Reduction

The British Preference came in for some discussion at the meeting. The manufacturers were loud in their approval of the principle of the British Preference but they were equally firm

in declaring that there should be no increase. They declared that they considered that duties upon British imports were low enough at the present time. T. W. Russell stated that it would be indiscreet to make any move in regard to the tariff at present, but he felt that the manufacturers should take good care that the government did not make any move toward free trade with Great Britain. It was formally decided that the manufacturers should not at the present time make any move to influence the government on the tariff question. Ex-president Rowley thought that the discussion on the British Preference should be kept out of the press, because he did not want the public to know that it was being discussed. His suggestion, however, was voted down.

Banquet Closed Meeting

The Manufacturers' convention was wound up with a most elaborate banquet, held in the King Edward hotel last Thursday evening. The two chief speakers were J. A. M. Aikens, M.P. for Brandon, and Professor Stephen Laycock, of Montreal. In response to an invitation to be present, James Bower, president of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, sent a letter of regret expressing wishes for "the greatest measure of success compatible with legitimate trade and fair dealing. If it were possible for me to attend, I would no doubt be tempted to remind your members that in making connecting links in what should be a bond of good feeling between us the manufacturers should never lose sight of the fact that anything that makes for the prosperity of the farming class makes sure the prosperity of the manufacturers."

Protection Advocated

Mr. Aikens, in his speech, expressed the need for protection, but stated that the tariff should not be so high as to allow monopolies to grow. He said that industries must be established in Western Canada in order that there may be continued prosperity, and a home market for the farmers. He also declared for lower freight rates and the immediate construction of the Hudson's Bay Railway.

William Gregg, president of the Quebec Farmers' association, was introduced as a "good protectionist farmer." He declared that the farmers' and manufacturers' interests were the same and that freight rates were more important than the tariff. He declared that freight rates and middlemen were causing dear food, and concluded by stating that Great Britain should give her colonies a preferential tariff.

Dr. W. J. Robertson, chairman of the Royal Commission on Technical Education, spoke briefly and urged a higher standard of national efficiency.

Sir William Whyte, of the C.P.R., expressed his satisfaction over the result of the election.



GRAIN, LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, October 16)

Wheat.—Another week has seen wheat hold comparatively steady for the higher grades at least, with a real good demand all around so far, and while the receipts have been fairly heavy and quite up to what they were a year ago, the demand still continues good. Considerable new export business was also worked on strength of European markets a day or two ago. Altogether, the situation looks most hopeful, and if our farmers continue to put out their low grade stuff first, they doubtless will get pretty good prices for the whole crop. The Grain Standards Board will meet on October 24, and it remains to be seen whether or not a new grade will be created for the very poorest and lightest frosted grain. As there is just such a possibility, farmers having badly frosted feed wheat would do well to get it shipped quickly. Reports of the Russian shortage continue to come in, and it looks altogether as if our wheat, good, bad, or indifferent, will be wanted, and also that our high grade wheat will yet bring higher prices. Lake freights have recently stiffened considerably, as well as ocean freights, but the result has not been reflected in our markets yet, seeing that so much has been wanted to fill existing contracts. We would strongly urge our farmers to thresh every possible bushel, and not throw away any crop, which with careful marketing, would after all bring in some money. Today, Monday, the October option has taken a sharp advance on speculative influences.

Oats.—The oat market has held remarkably steady and strong, and all offerings have been readily absorbed. There are also indications that oats will bring good prices even for first half November delivery, and farmers we think, would do well to get at least part of their holdings out as quickly as possible. The new oats are grading about as well as could be expected.

Barley.—In barley there has been little doing, owing to weakness on the American markets, and we think our farmers holding high grade barley would do well to keep it off the market a little while, during that period when naturally the low grade barley comes out.

Flax.—There is little new flax moving yet, but we are confronted with enquiries from time to time from farmers who have flax which is mixed with Volunteer oats, or wheat, as to whether, where the flax is badly frosted, they should thresh it or not. We would strongly urge the saving of every possible bushel of flax, as even condemned frosted flax will bring from \$1.25 to \$1.75 unless all signs fail, and while none has come ahead yet, its value at the present time is about \$1.50 store.

Farmers will also do well in planning their marketing, to consider the fact that a very large area will be opened up again next spring, and much seed will be wanted at good prices. Good seed of all grains will be much in demand the coming spring.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	May	May
Oct. 11..98	97½	95½	100½	99½	99½
Oct. 12..98½	97½	95½	100½	99½	99½
Oct. 13..99	98½	96½	101½	100½	100½
Oct. 14..98½	97½	95½	100½	99½	99½
Oct. 16..99½	98½	96½	101½	100½	100½
Oct. 17..99½	98½	96½	101½	100½	100½
Oats					
Oct. 11..42½	41	39	42½	41	41
Oct. 12..42½	41	39	42½	41	41
Oct. 13..42½	41	39	42½	41	41
Oct. 14..42½	41	39	42½	41	41
Oct. 16..42½	41	39	42½	41	41
Oct. 17..42½	41	39	42½	41	41
Flax					
Oct. 11..224	224	224	224	224	224
Oct. 12..224	224	224	224	224	224
Oct. 13..225	225	225	225	225	225
Oct. 14..224	224	224	224	224	224
Oct. 16..225	225	225	225	225	225
Oct. 17..225	225	225	225	225	225

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market October 14)

No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	\$1.10½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 8 cars	1.10
No. 1 Nor. Wheat, 4 cars	1.10½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.10½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car old	1.11
No. 1 Nor. wheat, part car	1.09½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,000 bu. to arr.	1.10½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,000 bu. to arr.	1.10½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2,000 bu. settlement	1.10
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 12 cars	1.08
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 5 cars	1.08½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 5 cars elevator	1.07½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.08½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars elevator	1.07½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	1.07½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	1.08½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 3 cars	1.08½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.08½

No. 2 Nor. wheat, part car	1.07½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car to arr.	1.08½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.09
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.07½
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2,400 bu.	1.07½
No. 3 wheat, 13 cars	\$1.04½
No. 3 wheat, 11 cars	1.04½
No. 3 wheat, 4 cars	1.05
No. 3 wheat, 6 cars	1.04½
No. 3 wheat, part car	1.04½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.03½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.05½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.05½
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	1.04
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.00
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.04½
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.01
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	98½
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.00½
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.01½
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.00½
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.02½
Rejected wheat, 1 car	95
Rejected wheat, 1 car	90
Rejected wheat, 1 car, frost	95
Rejected wheat, 1 car, smutty	1.03½
No grade wheat, 5 cars	1.00
No grade wheat, 2 cars	99½
No grade wheat, 2 cars	97½
No grade wheat, 2 cars	96
No grade wheat, 2 cars	95
No grade wheat, 2 cars	1.01½
No grade wheat, 1 car	1.03
No grade wheat, 1 car	98½
No grade wheat, 2 cars	98½
No grade wheat, 1 car	97
No grade wheat, 1 car	99½
No grade wheat, 2 cars	90
No grade wheat, 2 cars	1.01
No grade wheat, 3 cars	1.01½
No grade wheat, 1 car	1.00½
No grade wheat, 1 car	1.03½
No grade wheat, 1 car frost	94½
No grade wheat, 1 car	98

No grade wheat, 1 car	1.02
No grade wheat, 2 cars	99
No grade wheat, 1 car	97½
Sampling wheat, 1 car	1.05½
No grade western wheat, part car	97½
No. 2 Hard winter wheat, 2 cars	1.07
No. 3 Hard winter wheat, part car	1.01½
No. 1 Durum wheat, 1,000 bu. settlement	1.04
No grade Durum wheat, 1 car sour	95
No grade Durum wheat, part car	93
Screenings, 2 cars	9.00
No. 3 white oats, 1 car	46½
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	46
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	45½
No. 4 white oats, 1 car, thin	45
No. 4 white oats, part car, seedy	45
No. 3 white oats, 1 car, seedy	43
No grade oats, 2 cars	43½
No. 2 rye, 8 cars	93
No. 2 rye, 2 cars	92½
No. 4 barley, 2 cars	1.13
No. 4 barley, 1 car	1.12
No. 4 barley, 1 car	1.08
No. 4 barley, 1 car	1.15
No. 3 barley, 1 car, thin	1.10
No. 3 barley, 1 car	1.14
No. 1 feed barley, 4 cars	98
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	1.02
No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars	1.05
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	94½
No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars	1.07
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	99
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car, wheaty	1.00
No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars	1.00
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car, wheaty	93
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	85
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	92
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	93
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	97
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car, wheaty	96
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	85
No. 2 feed barley, 2 cars	93
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	97
No. 2 feed barley, 2 cars	83
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	94
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car, wheaty, seedy	82
No grade barley, 1 car	85½
No grade barley, part car, tough, musty	75
No grade barley, 1 car	97
Sample barley, 2 cars	1.03
Sample barley, 2 cars	1.04
Sample barley, 2 cars	1.02
Sample barley, 1 car to arr.	75
Sample barley, 1 car to arr.	80
Sample barley, 1 car to arr.	93
Sample barley, 1 car to arr.	82
Sample barley, 1 car	85
Sample barley, 1 car	1.01
Sample barley, 1 car	96
Sample barley, 1 car	1.05
Sample barley, 1 car	86
Sample barley, 1 car	75
Sample barley, 1 car	72
Sample barley, 1 car, needles	56
Sample barley, 1 car	92
Sample barley, 2,000 bu. to arr.	85
No. 1 flax, 6 cars	2.42
No. 1 flax, 1 car	2.40
No. 1 flax, 1 car, dockage	2.42½
No. 1 flax, 1 car, dockage	2.45½
No. 1 flax, 2 cars dockage	2.42½
No. 1 flax, 1 car, dockage	2.43½
No. 1 flax, 1,225 bu. to arr.	2.38½
No. 1 flax, 4,100 bu. to arr.	2.40
No. 1 flax, 1,300 bu. to arr.	2.39
No. 1 flax, 1,000 bu. to arr. in 10 days	2.41½

CANADIAN VISIBLE

October 13, 1911

	Wheat	Oats	Barley
T'l visible	6,946,749	4,402,233	555,118
Last week	5,454,857	2,845,660	398,214
Last year	9,544,934	7,885,649	753,527
Ft. William	3,255,919	448,509	159,143
Pt. Arthur	2,535,052	411,986	268,854
Depot Har.		42,859	
Meaford	15,333	83,655	
Mid. Tiffin	107,000	1,805,693	
Owen Sound	50,409		15,139
Goderich	268,295	457,221	12,116
Sarnia			
Pt. Ed.	4,460	113,916	
Pt. Colb'ne	288,627	10,082	
Kingston	65,871	49,746	55,504
Prescott	4,000	382,465	
Montreal	238,338	456,295	38,542
Quebec	3,400	139,806	5,815
Vic. Harbor	110,045		

Note.—At Midland and Tiffin there are 117,244 bushels of wheat and 855,000 bushels of oats (United States) held in bond.

The quotations for May wheat in the first column are for options under the old style contract, in which No. 2 Northern may be delivered at 3 cents and No. 3 at 10 cents below the contract price. The second column gives the quotations under new style contracts, which may be fulfilled by delivery of No. 3 at 8 cents below contract price.

AMERICAN BARLEY MARKET

Milwaukee, Oct. 16.—Barley closed as follows: No. 2 barley 120 to 124; medium 118 to 123; No. 3 113 to 115; No. 4, 102 to 116; rejected 95 to 116; Wisconsin 96 to 120. Receipts 38 cars.

Chicago, Oct. 16.—Barley closed as follows: Malting Barley 95 to 122. Market would be as high as \$1.25 if best grades were here.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK

Toronto, Oct. 16.—Receipts 162 cars with 3,187 head of cattle, 67 calves, 143 hogs and 2,073 sheep. Trade was very slow and the market 20 to 25 all round. General run of butchers' cattle were off fully 20c. and some claimed 25c. to 30c. The trouble seemed to be a too heavy run, particularly in view of the fact that there was apparently nothing wanted for the Montreal market. Expert buyers for American houses were also slow in buying to-day.

The result was practically congested markets. Top for export was \$6.25, and with very few exceptions top butcher was \$5.75. Common to fair mixed cattle, ranged all the way from \$3.00 to \$5.00 and canners from \$1.50 to \$2.00. Butchers' cows easy at \$3.50 to \$4.50, and a few choice at \$4.80. Feeding steers 900 and upward, steady at \$4.50 to \$5.00; feeding bulls \$3.25 to \$4.00. Calves easy at \$4.00 to \$7.00.

Hogs 25c. lower at \$5.90 f.o.b., and \$6.15 fed and watered, weighed off cars 25c. to 30c. higher.

Good prices, prompt returns, and full information, are the important requirements in handling grain growers' cars, to ensure the goodwill of the owner of the grain. The Simpson-Hepworth Co., Ltd., 449 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, are in position to give your interests careful attention. Every car is checked carefully as to grade, and shippers' interests are not sacrificed on declining markets. The Simpson-Hepworth Co. is actually a farmers' company; as their entire efforts are devoted to selling farmers' consigned cars, or sales can be made at track price, on day cars are loaded, if a telegram is sent to them, instructing them to sell immediately.—ADVT.

QUOTATIONS IN STORE FORT WILLIAM & PORT ARTHUR from OCT. 11 to OCT. 17, INCLUSIVE

DATE	WHEAT										OATS		BARLEY				FLAX	
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	Ref. 1 1	Ref. 1 2	Ref. 1 2	Ref. 2 2	Ref. 1* Seeds	Ref. 2* Seeds	2 cw. 5 cw.	3	4	Ref. Feed	1NW 1 Man. Re
Oct. 11	99	95½	94	90	84	77½	71							42	40½			223
12	99½	96½	94½	90½	84	77	71							42	41	70	60 55 50	224
13	100	97½	95	91	84½	77½	71							42½	41½	70	60 55 50	225
14	99½	96½	94½	90½	84½	77½	70							42½	41		60 55 50	224
16	101	98½	96	91	85	78	70							42½	41		55 50	225
17	100½	97½	95	91	85½	77	70½							42½	41	70	55 50	225

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts

(Week ending Oct. 14)

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
C. P. R.	3840	1567	1609
C. N. R.	1831	300	100
G. T. P.	171	3	...

Total last week	5842	1870	1709
Total prev. week	5463	876	2108

Disposition

Exporters east from last week	555
Butchers east from last week	218
Butchers east this week	1984
Feeders east	281
Feeders west	176
Exporters held over	567
Butchers held over	86

Cattle

Receipts at the stockyards were heavier during the past week and there were considerably more cattle marketed, the previous week's figures including a large number of cattle which passed through the city without going on the market. There have been a lot of poor cattle at the yards this week, and the price for the commoner kinds declined, some canners selling as low as \$2 a cwt. The supply of choice cattle has not been heavy, but buyers have shown no eagerness, and prices on the best exporters are 15 cents a cwt. lower than last week, the best price being \$5.10.

Hogs

Hogs are down to eight cents following a decline in the eastern markets where Winnipeg packers are buying at about \$6.25. Arrivals from the west are small, and it would appear that there are not a great many hogs in the west this fall.

Sheep and Lambs

The demand for sheep and lambs is not improved. The best lambs are selling from \$5.50 to \$6.00 and the best killing sheep are bringing about \$4.50.

Country Produce

Butter

Butter prices are advancing steadily, and are a cent a pound better than last week. The creameries are now paying 25 cents for fancy dairy, 23½¢ for No. 1 and 21 for good round lots. These prices are from one to two cents a pound better than last year.

Milk and Cream

The supply of cream is getting very short and dairymen who have a number of fresh cows are getting good returns.

Sweet cream has been advanced to 35 cents per pound of butter fat, and sour cream is now worth 28 cents. Fresh milk remains at \$2.00 per 100 pounds.

Eggs

There is no change in the price of eggs, which is now governed by the markets in the south where good stock can be purchased so as to lay them down in Winnipeg at 23½¢ a dozen after paying freight and duty. The best prices are being secured by farmers who have private customers in the city to whom they ship their eggs while strictly fresh. Eggs sold in this way are now bringing from 30 to 32 cents a dozen. The retail price at the present time for strictly fresh eggs is from 35c. to 45c. a dozen.

Live Poultry

The price offered for live poultry is a little lower than last week, the packers paying only 13 cents for spring chickens and 9½¢ for fowl. Twelve cents is offered for ducklings and ducks are bringing 10 cents, geese 10 cents and turkeys 14 cents.

Potatoes

Large quantities of potatoes are still arriving, but there is a big demand, stocks being now laid in for the winter by householders. The retail price in the city is 75 cents a bushel, but dealers are getting all they want for 45 cents.

Hay

There is a big demand for hay at the present time, and choice prairie hay is worth \$15 on track at Winnipeg. No. 1 wild is fetching \$12, No. 2 \$11 and timothy \$16. The shortage of the supply, which is the cause of these good prices, is no doubt due to the fact that most farmers are busy either with their threshing or fall plowing, and when the freeze-up comes there will no doubt be large quantities shipped in and prices will go away down. Those who can ship hay without sacrificing other work will do well to take advantage of present prices.

EDMONTON MARKETS

(By Special Wire)

Hay

Old Timothy	\$20.00 to \$21.00
Old Upland	15.00
Old Slough	10.00 " 11.00
New Timothy	15.00 " 17.00
New Upland	12.00 " 14.00
New Slough	9.00 " 10.00

Potatoes

Per bushel	35c.
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Oats

Best feed	28c. to 31c.
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No. 3	Barley	42c. to 45c.
Dairy	Butter	18c. to 27c.
Per doz.	Eggs	25c.
Chickens	Poultry	15c. to 17c.
Turkeys		20c.
Geese		12½c. " 15c.
Ducks		12½c. " 15c.
Bulls	Live Stock	\$2.00 to \$2.75
Butcher cattle		2.75 " 4.50
Calves		4.00 " 5.75
Sheep		4.50 " 5.00
Lambs		5.00 " 5.50

BRITISH LIVE STOCK

Liverpool, Oct. 16.—John Rogers & Co. state that although trade was slow in the Birkenhead market, prices were fairly well maintained. Best quality not greatly in demand and showed a slight reduction. Full quotations were: States steers 12½c. to 13½c. Canadians 12c. " 13c. Ranchers 11½c. " 12c.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 16.—Cattle—Receipts 27,000, market strong for good grades, others weak; heaves \$4.80 to \$8.40; Texas steers \$4.10 to \$6.15; western steers \$4.25 to \$6.75; stockers and feeders \$3.20 to \$5.75; cows and heifers \$2.20 to \$6.20; calves \$5.50 to \$9.50.

Hogs—Receipts 31,000, market active; light \$5.95 to \$6.70; mixed \$6.05 to \$6.75; heavy \$6.00 to \$6.75; rough \$6.00 to \$6.20; good to choice, heavy \$6.20 to \$6.75; pigs \$3.75 to \$6.00; bulk of sales \$6.35 to \$6.70.

Sheep—Receipts 75,000, market steady for best kinds, others generally 10 cents lower; native \$2.20 to \$4.00; western \$2.70 to \$4.00; yearlings \$3.70 to \$4.50; lambs, native \$4.00 to \$6.00; western \$4.00 to \$5.10.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Oct. 16.—Although today was the first time since 1901 that the visible supply of wheat in the United States went beyond 60,000,000 the price of the cereal made a gain of ¼¢ to ½¢. net. The chief reason for the advance was that the world's shipments for the week were much less than expected. Corn finished a shade to ¼¢. higher, but oats 1-16 to ¼¢. decline. At the end of trading hog products varied from 5c. off to 15c. increase in cost.

Not only were world shipments of wheat more than 5,000,000 bushels under the total for the corresponding

time a year ago, but the supplies afloat for importing countries had decreased nearly 4,000,000 bushels in the last seven days and were 12,000,000 bushels beneath the aggregate in 1910. On the other hand the effect of the huge piling up of stocks in the United States has been largely discounted, and, to a considerable extent was offset by a decidedly improved cash demand. Nevertheless the remarkable size of the total amount of wheat immediately available in this country gave the market a temporary setback and caused an unsettled feeling. The close, however, was at nearly the top point of the day.

Rainy weather and fear of more brought about the upturn in corn. Lightness of world's shipments and of supplies on passage counted also in favor of the bulls. Cash grades were only in fair demand. No. 2 was quoted at 72 to 72½.

Liquidating sales by longs carried down oats. There was fair buying on the decline, with most of the purchasing due to cereal concerns.

MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 16.—Firm cables and light local receipts for Monday caused a strong opening in wheat, but no broad buying, with the result that the market fell back into the rut. There were spasms of trade, and the undertone of the market, while stubborn did not act robust enough to resist the moderate selling pressure that developed from time to time.

Much of the weakness was the result of the trade anticipating a very large addition to the already very liberal visible supply.

While the weather over the country was unsettled, the rainfall appeared heaviest within the local area. The week's forecast, however, is unsatisfactory, and the interior movement has been checked by bad roads resulting from the rains and the frost. When it is possible to market the receipts are fairly good, but at many points the conditions are against free marketing. A very strong cash market has developed locally, based on a broad flour demand. The premium for the top grade was firm, No. 1 Northern selling from ½¢ to 1 cent over December. There is a general demand of generous proportions. The mills had a very liberal business last week and there is every reason to look for a steady trade.

George J. Bury, formerly general manager of western lines has been appointed to succeed Sir William Whyte as second vice-president and general manager of the C.P.R.

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

CORRECTED TO TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17

WINNIPEG GRAIN	Tue.	Wk Ago	Yr Ago	WINNIPEG LIVE STOCK	Tuesday	Week Ago	Year Ago	COUNTRY PRODUCE	Tuesday	Week Ago	Year Ago
Cash Wheat				Cattle	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 Nor.	100½	99½	95½	Choice export steers	4.85-5.10	5.00-5.25	5.00-5.25	Fancy dairy	25c	24c	23c
No. 2 Nor.	97½	96½	92½	Good export steers	4.50-4.75	4.75-5.00	4.50-4.75	No. 1 dairy	23½c	23c	22c
No. 3 Nor.	95	94	88½	Choice butcher steers and heifers	4.75-5.00	4.75-5.00	4.45-4.80	Good round lots	21c	20c	20c
No. 4	91	90½	85½	Fair to good butcher steers and heifers	4.00-4.25	4.25-4.50	5.85-4.50	Eggs (per doz.)			
No. 5	85½	84½	77½	Common to medium butcher steers and heifers	3.50-3.90	3.80-4.15	3.10-3.45	Strictly Fresh	23½c	28c	28c
No. 6	77	78½	71½	Best fat cows	4.00-4.25	4.00-4.35	3.75-4.25	Subject to candling	23½c	23½c	..
Feed	70½	71	..	Medium Cows	3.25-3.60	3.35-3.75	3.25-3.50	Potatoes			
Cash Oats				Canners	2.00-2.50	2.75-3.00	2.00-3.00	Per bushel	45c	45c	50c
No. 2 C.W.	42½	42	31½	Best bulls	3.90-3.25	3.25-3.50	3.25-3.50	Milk and Cream			
Cash Barley				Common and medium bulls	2.50-2.75	2.75-3.00	2.50-3.00	Sweet cream (per lb. butter fat)	35c	30c	....
No. 3	70	..	46½	Best stockers and feeders	3.50-4.00	3.60-4.25	4.25-4.60	Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. butter fat)	28c	25c	....
Cash Flax				Light stockers	2.75-3.00	3.00-3.40	3.00-3.50	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	\$2.00	\$2.00	....
No. 1 N.W.	225	224	240	Choice veal calves	5.25-5.75	5.50-6.00	4.50-5.00	Live Poultry			
Wheat Futures				Common to medium calves	4.50-5.00	4.50-5.50	3.75-4.00	Chickens	13c	14c	12½c
October	99½	98½	..	Best milkers and springers (each)	\$40-\$50	\$40-\$60	....	Fowl	9½c	10½c	9c
November	98	97½	94½	Com'n milkers and springers (each)	\$25-\$35	\$25-\$35	....	Old Roosters	9c	9c	6c
December	96	95½	93½	Hogs				Ducks	10c	12c-14c	12c
May	101½	100½	98½	Choice hogs	\$8.00	\$8.50	\$9.00	Geese	10c	12c	10c
Oats Futures				Rough hogs	6.00-7.50	6.00-8.00	7.25-8.25	Turkeys	14c	14c-16c	16c
October	42½	42½	..	Stags	5.00-6.00	5.00-6.00	5.75-6.75	Hay (per ton)			
November	41	31½	31½	Sheep and Lambs				No. 1 Wild	\$12	\$8-\$9	\$10
December	39½	39½	32½	Choice lambs	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.00	6.50-6.75	No. 2 Wild	\$11	\$7	\$9
May	42	42½	36½	Best killing sheep	4.50	4.50	5.00-5.25	No. 1 Timothy	\$16	\$14	\$16
Flax Futures							
October	225	223½	...								



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Make a rat-proof corn crib by a few days' work, and then build a Portland cement concrete granary in your barn with walls, floor and ceiling in concrete. Only cost you a few more dollars, but will save hundreds of bushels of grain and corn now eaten by rats and squirrels, or pigeons. To build, you only work an hour or so at a time on wet days or evenings.

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Liquid manure is worth \$20 per animal per year as fertilizer. Solid manure is worth \$5 a ton if protected from weather and dry firing, but only \$2½ a ton if heaped outside the barn in the rain. Would you like to save \$1000 worth of liquid manure from 50 head of cattle, and have \$5 solid manure as well to intensify your cultivation?

For this, make a cement manure pit and cistern. No need of growing and mulching clover then. Save your manure and get \$2000 in crop or \$2500 in beef or pork by extra crop gained through each \$1000 of extra fertilizing put back on your land.

You can get this every year. And at what cost? A few days' trouble and small cash outlay for Portland cement, built Rogers way.

Keep Your Silage Perfectly

It means waste to plant, cut and pack tons of silage you have to throw away from mold, air-firing and rot, because your silo is leaky and poorly built. Stop it with Portland cement by building 100-ton silos at small cost—air-proof, rot-proof and everlasting—Rogers way.

This saves the silage, but also it does more.

You feed your stock good silage. They get the full benefit of proper preservation and grow extra fast to fattening point or give full milkings of high quality.

This in turn brings you a great deal more money, year after year, than your Portland cement concrete silo costs you to build, you doing all the work yourself in spare time, and spending very little money—Rogers way!

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A silo in Portland cement is the best start. It will earn its own cost in a winter by saved silage of better quality, and makes it possible to add every year manure pits, basements, stables and stalls, watering troughs, etc., in Portland cement that will make your farm more and more profitable. Yet there is no upkeep expense. Fire cannot burn what is built nor can water rot Portland cement structures—once used, cement pays back a big profit, year after year as market values for farm produce get bigger. Use cement—Rogers way. It is easy. It is profitable. It is wise farming.

Ever Think of Using Hot Feed?

See your milk and beef stock get hot feed and warm drinking water in winter instead of cold water. It saves fodder. It adds to production.

The extra income far surpasses the cost of fuel, and the plan pays big in hard cash. Cement will make it possible for you for less than seven dollars. Think of it! Seventy dollars profit, per year, at least, from this one fixture.

Fences that never Break Down

Fences that won't rot, and last just as long as your farm, needing new wire once a generation—you can make them yourself in Portland cement concrete. They add immensely to your farm value.

A Warm Fattening Stable

Make a clean, spic-and-span fattening basement for your stock, everything in Portland cement concrete and easily constructed at odd moments.

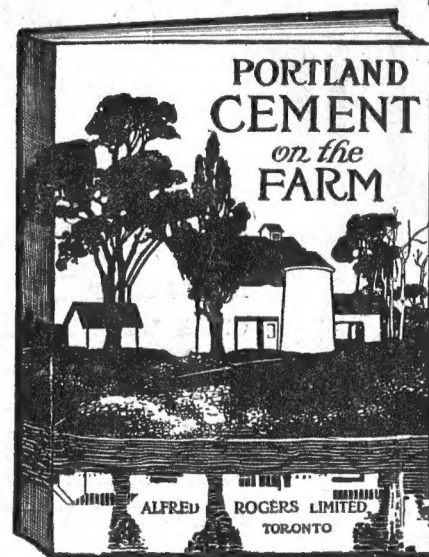
First, your stock quickly gets into good condition. No food is wasted, no dirt can gather, cattle cannot get loose. No matter how cold the winter, your stable is always warm.

You can feed more stock quicker, and make more money by increased weight on the hoof of cattle kept in a warm concrete stable.

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Make your cellar concrete throughout, floor, walls, bins, ceilings and add a concrete ice-box. Easy and quick work—fire can't hurt your house. Cost \$35 to \$40

For every farmer we have made a clear, simple book that shows how to build everything a farm needs at small outlay. Easy texts, 170 pictures.



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If you have never used concrete before this book will tell you the easiest ways to use it.

Once you build any article it can't rot, can't burn, can't break, and it lasts. It adds permanently to the value of your farm. This big 128-page book is sent for \$1.00 money order to help you make your farm better and more productive. Get it at once while copies are available.

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You can build anything at small outlay and in odd hours with its help.

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